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PRAVDA Publishes 27th CPSU Congress Speeches

Ukraine's Lyashko

PM041704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by A.P. Lyashko, Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! The atmosphere in which the work of our congress is proceeding is distinguished by a businesslike and creative mood and the Soviet people's mounting political and labor enthusiasm.

The Communists and working people of the Ukrainian SSR, as throughout the country, welcomed with unanimous approval and support the provisions and conclusions set out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee. On the basis of a critical analysis of the fundamentally new situation prevailing inside the country and in the world arena this document shows from profoundly party and class positions the historical need for the strategic course of Soviet society's accelerated socioeconomic development, which was elaborated by the April (1985) Plenum.

The congress directives, which are innovative in spirit, the goals it has set, which are truly revolutionary in nature and scope, and the ways and means to achieve them are illuminated by truly Leninist ideological integrity, Leninist principledness, and Leninist truth and are becoming the cause of every Soviet person; this constitutes their abiding importance and inspiring force. (applause)

The concept of acceleration comprehensively substantiated by the party finds concrete embodiment in the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and Through the Year 2000 which were the subject of a detailed report to the congress by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The draft sets accurate reference points and defines the package of most important tasks which our party and people have to resolve in the next 15 years.

Fully in line with the Leninist nationalities policy, the harmonious development of all the union republics and an increase in the contribution made by each one of them to the country's integrated national economic complex are envisaged.

While fulfilling the plan targets in terms of important indicators like national income growth, social labor productivity growth, commissioning of fixed capital, housing construction, and others during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, our republic allowed a deceleration and a lag behind the control figures in terms of coal extraction and the production of ferrous metals, construction materials, and several other types of output for whose increased production the Ukrainian SSR bears particular responsibility to the country in light of the prevailing division of labor.

The main cause of this situation lies in the fact that the sectors in question failed to take prompt measures for the renewal of the production apparatus. This had a particular effect on capacities in the mining and fuel industries, where conditions for the extraction of coal and of iron and manganese ore became considerably more complex.

Not so long ago, the ore deposits in the Krivoy Rog field were worked by open-cut mining practically at surface level, and now the seams are at a depth of 300 meters or more. Mine shafts in the Donbass are discovering new coal seams at a depth of 1,000-1,200 meters. All this has created complex technical and production problems which have remained unsolved for a long time, and both republic and union management organs are to blame for this.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee April and October Plenum directives, major measures for retooling the national economy have been planned in the republic for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The task is to double or triple the pace of fixed capital renewal through the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology and through comprehensive mechanization and automation. In particular, with a view to consolidating the raw material base of metallurgical industry in the south and in CEMA countries, it is planned to build a powerful mining and enriching combine in the Krivoy Rog field with CEMA countries' participation.

At least 50 percent of capital investments earmarked for production construction will be channeled into reconstruction and modernization, and the figure will be even higher in some sectors. In ferrous metallurgy, for example, it is proposed that almost 75 percent of earmarked funds be used for this purpose. Never before have we experienced reconstruction on such a scale.

In order to carry out such a volume of work — and this is not simple under conditions when enterprises are continuing to operate and output plans are rising — it will be necessary to resolve most speedily, both from the planning and the organizational viewpoint, the questions of the utilization of already existing technical and material potential. How do we perceive this potential?

First. It is necessary to accelerate the incorporation in production of uninstalled equipment, most of which is modern. At the beginning of this year the republic's enterprises had on their hands equipment in this category worth over R2 billion, including above-norm equipment worth almost R900 million.

One of the reasons why these surpluses develop is the disproportion between capital investment funds allocated by ministries and the expenditure already incurred by enterprises to acquire equipment.

For example, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, in coordination with the USSR Gosplan, ordered and received way back in 1978-1981 equipment worth a total of R166 million, including some imported equipment, for the second stage of the Belotserkovskiy motor vehicle tire plant. This important project was planned for commissioning in 1985.

Yet, despite the republic's insistent requests, the ministry allocated only one-third of the necessary capital investment in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and no plan provision at all was made for the commissioning of the capacities. This happened even though the shortage of motor vehicle tires and industrial rubber products is acutely felt in the national economy, as Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov said in his report. In particular, they are needed for fitting to the new "Don" combines.

Now, thanks to intervention by the CPSU Central Committee and the government, things have started moving again at the construction site. But the lag in utilizing the equipment will amount to 6-8 years. There are, unfortunately, quite a few similar examples.

I think that the USSR Gosplan, when finalizing the 12th 5-Year Plan, must especially examine in all sectors the question of ensuring capital investment funds primarily for projects whose equipment has either been already supplied or is in the process of being manufactured.

Second. In order to renew fixed capital it is necessary to considerably increase the production of equipment by machine-building plants. This has to be achieved primarily by boosting the shift index of the machine tool pool.

Large reserves are still to be found here. The shift index of metal processing equipment in the republic's machine building industry is at present only 1.4. It is planned to raise it to 1.6-1.8 during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and to 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

This task has been quite correctly set in the draft Basic Guidelines. After all, most of our textile and knitwear factories are constantly working three shifts. And it is well known that they basically employ women — mothers and wives.

Yet enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, which are called upon to engage in the retooling of light industry and employ mainly men, work only one or two shifts. I think that they will abandon this socially unjustified privilege and will increase the production of machines and spare parts that are so necessary. (applause)

It is very important to step up intersector production sharing in order to increase the workload of machine building capacities. There is enormous potential for increasing production of equipment by using this factor. It is on the basis of such production sharing that each year, with the consent of the Gosplan and the USSR Council of Ministers, the republic manufactures above-plan equipment for industry and agriculture worth R150-200 million. This equipment is produced by enterprises under the jurisdiction of various ministries, whose capacities are underemployed due to the lack of departmental coordination.

Meanwhile, deliveries among enterprises engaged in production sharing within the same sector are increasing without justification, even though this leads to transportation over longer distances and larger quantities of components or semimanufactures being in transit instead of at machine tools or assembly lines. Every year more than 500,000 metric tons of cast and forged intermediate products are shipped out of the republic, and an almost equal quantity is brought in from other parts of the country, frequently a long way away.

In our view, an important role can be played by the newly-established USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building in the solution of questions concerning the setting up of rational intersector production sharing, the improved utilization of capacities in industrial centers and regions, and the creation of specialized enterprises for general machine building purposes.

Third. There must be a considerable stepping up of work to obtain additional material resources by saving these resources, improving technological processes, and bringing secondary raw materials into economic circulation.

Definite experience has been accumulated by the republic in this most important area of enhancing the efficiency of production, and it is well known that this experience has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The relative share of secondary resources in the total volume of resource consumption has reached 12 percent. Their utilization in the last 5 years resulted in the production of output worth R17 billion. But we are only at the beginning of the road here.

The task we have set for the 12th 5-Year Plan period is to save almost twice as much raw and other materials, fuel, and energy as in the previous 5-year plan period through the introduction of resource-saving technologies and stepped up struggle against losses. It is planned to commission 30 modern enterprises for the processing of secondary resources. Here we hope to receive further assistance and support from the USSR Gossnab.

In connection with the problem of utilizing secondary raw material resources, I would like to ask our scientists working in the materials technology sphere to look at the following question. At present, intensive work is underway everywhere to create new materials — polymers, metal-ceramic, composite, and other materials with special characteristics needed for application in the latest equipment. Meanwhile, the technology of the regeneration and recycling of these materials, once they have served their main purpose, is not always available. The diversity of these materials demands that institutes and laboratories develop at the creation stage technologies and methods for their further utilization.

It must also be emphasized in particular that the implementation of the reconstruction and modernization program will require changes in the organization of construction work management. We perceive the essence of these changes as meaning that certain types of reconstruction work involving the halting of production would be conducted at the time of technological intervals and overhaul work by the construction subdivisions of the actual enterprises, in other words by the in-house method.

Most of the republic's major plants either have already set up or are in the process of setting up such subdivisions. But they need plan-based assistance in obtaining the most necessary construction equipment and machinery to match the volume of work being carried out.

Major tasks have to be resolved in the agro-industrial complex. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the republic found itself in arrears to the state in terms of the production and sale of grain and such important industrial crops as sugar beet and sunflowers.

An analysis of the work of front-ranking farms and components testifies that they produce stable harvest yields even in adverse weather conditions. As a rule, their leaders and specialists are people who are quick to respond to scientific suggestions and advanced experience and have managed to establish close businesslike ties with workers in scientific institutions, to accelerate the introduction of new crop varieties and advanced technologies, and to achieve on this basis high end results.

A study of the questions of integration between agricultural science and production shows that the work on introduction is the "bottleneck" in this important work.

In light of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Siberian Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], the republic Council of Ministers examined the question of the state of affairs concerning the introduction of the achievements of science in production and mapped out ways to correct existing shortcomings.

But insofar as the task in question is the end goal of both farms and scientific institutions, we ask the leaders of VASKHNIL institutes to step up the work of their subdivisions on the introduction of scientific elaborations in field and stock unit work. It will not be long before this, together with the improved material and technical supplies for agricultural production, produces a positive effect on results and in boosting the efficiency of the entire agro-industrial complex.

Comrades! Congress delegates from the republic's party organizations, expressing the Ukrainian people's will, unanimously approve the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and propose that they be approved.

Soviet Ukraine's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, closely rallied around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, will make a fitting contribution to achieving the set goals and implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' majestic plans. (applause)

Academy of Sciences Official

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["Speech by Comrade K.V. Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, convincingly shows the scale of the tasks to be accomplished by the Soviet people and discloses the program of peace and creativity, and the program for our society's socioeconomic development.

A key role in fulfilling the task set by the party — to almost double the national income in the next 15 years — will be played by science and scientific and technical progress.

Never before has the role of science been so great and responsible. The prestige of Soviet science not only contributes to enhancing the international authority of our country and its economic might, but also demonstrates in practice the advantages of socialism as the most progressive social system.

In contemporary conditions the CPSU Central Committee devotes particular attention to the priority development of fundamental sciences, which play a leading role in the development of generalizing concepts and in the establishment of general laws and phenomena of the physical world.

The results of fundamental research must be embodied in the machine building complex as effectively as possible. This complex, as indicated in the report by Comrade Ryzhkov, plays a determining role in increasing the productivity and improving the quality of social labor.

Unfortunately, it must be admitted that the advanced positions of our science in the sphere of fundamental research are far from always put to effective use in practice. The service life and reliability of a number of machines and the degree of their automation do not correspond to contemporary requirements.

The reasons for this are primarily to be found in the absence of a precise system and flexibility of organizational mechanisms and structures, which would connect scientific and practical activity and ensure the effective mutual influence of science and practice.

A number of specific measures have recently been adopted, which are aimed at improving the mechanics of assimilating and utilizing scientific achievements. Of principled significance is the formation of intersector science and technology complexes. The USSR Academy of Sciences heads complexes in such advanced areas as personal computers, fiber optics, machine reliability, technological lasers, and biotechnology.

A particular feature of the work of these complexes lies in uniting leading academic and sector institutes, special design offices, and plants, with the participation of university departments. This is a new, more sophisticated form of organizing collective scientific work in common, special-purpose priority areas. Naturally, in the complexes' formative period of work, a number of new questions will arise and consequently it is essential that exceptional attention be paid to ensuring the precise organization of their work by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the industrial ministries, and, of course, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

Within the framework of the "Machine Reliability" complex, work will be done to improve the quality and increase the service life and reliability of machine building products. Models of speical sensors, testing units, and diagnostic apparatus and equipment developed by institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and sector scientific research institutes have already

been selected. By virtue of their characteristics these native developments are not inferior to the best world models. They have passed industrial tests and will be assimilated in serial production at plants within the complex during the current 5-year period. This will make it possible to equip our largest machine building plants with the most up-to-date testing and diagnostic equipment, and, consequently, to help to improve the quality and increase the service life and reliability of manufactured equipment.

Tasks connected with creating new construction materials and strengthening technologies, which will ensure machines are protected against wear and tear and prolong their life cycle, will also be carried out within the framework of the complex.

With the aim of intensifying research in the machine building sphere, the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the participation of the union republics' academies of sciences and the Siberian branch, has developed an integrated program of fundamental research and has also expanded joint research with the machine building ministries in the most topical problems.

Today, when we speak of omissions in the past, we cannot fail to say that there has been an underestimation of the role played by technical sciences. A number of technical institutes have been removed from the Academy of Sciences. Some of them were repeatedly moved from one department to another and lost the fundamentality and perspective of their research and also gradually lost creative cadres.

At the same time, the network of prematurely developed sector research institutes has grown — institutes with no schools of science, no traditions, no good experimental base, and, naturally, no new results. This has done a certain amount of damage to scientific and technical progress.

Of course, we have fine sector institutes whose schools of science have formed over decades. For example, the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, the N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Central Institute of Aerohydrodynamics, the All-Union Scientific Research, Planning, and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machinery, and a number of others. The USSR Academy of Sciences persistently and consistently works to give effective assistance to plant laboratories and to develop the technical side of research. A new Department for the Problems of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Control Processes is now being set up under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as its science centers in the country's industrially developed regions. Recently formed institutes in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Ufa have already begun work connected with topical problems of machine building.

It is characteristic that in order to accelerate the introduction of scientific research a number of these institutes' laboratories are organized directly at leading machine building plants.

Academic laboratories have been set up at the Moscow I.A. Likhachev automobile plant for automated planning systems and laser hardening processes (Academician Ye.P. Velikhov is the chief). This has made it possible to raise the level of design work and prolong the life of motor vehicles manufactured by the plant while reducing their consumption of materials.

Laboratories under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.A. Blagonravov Mechnical Engineering Institute for the problems of robot technical system reliability have been organized at the "Krasnyy Proletariy" machine tool building plant. It is precisely thanks to joint work that an experimental industrial model of a fundamentally new type of robot based on the effect of resonance was created here before the congress in a short period of time. The drive mechanism's energy consumption is reduced 5-7 times, metal consumption is reduced by up to 30 percent by means of using compound materials, and its reliability is increased several times over.

Joint work is being successfully carried out at "Rostselmash" to ensure the reliability of the "Don-1500" combine.

Unfortunately, there are still not very many of these examples. The USSR Academy of Sciences must further develop direct contacts with industry with the aim of making more effective use of its scientific potential.

We also believe it expedient to hold a preliminary expert consultation in the problem councils of the Academy of Sciences when machine building ministries purchase new equipment abroad. Cases are well known where, as noted in the report, far from the latest equipment is purchased while our own major achievements are not assimilated by industry for years. For example, the serial production of advanced machines based on the vibration principle of operation and also of various types of highly productive equipment operating on wave principles is only slowly being implemented, although experimental models of this kind of equipment have been created, in particular, at the USSR Academy of Sciences Mechanical Engineering Institute, the "Mekhanobr" Institute, and others.

Effective methods of ultrasound processing of materials using self-adjusting control which have been discovered by Soviet scientists, as well as methods of obtaining superductility and eltroductility in metals, selective transfer phenomena, self-propagating high-temperature synthesis, and other technological processes have not yet found broad practical application in machine building sectors.

Not infrequent are cases of the West being ahead in utilizing the proposals and ideas of Soviet scientists. Effective measures were recently adopted on a number of these issues.

The work of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the new conditions, when it is essential to accelerate the process of making a theoretical idea a fact of our reality, is impossible without reequipping the experimental base of academic institutes and substantially developing special design offices and experimental production processes.

Science centers' software must also be improved. Industry, engineers, and designers have an urgent need of operative information on the latest scientific achievements in a form that is as convenient and accessible as possible for perception and practical application. We believe it is absolutely necessary to urgently begin publication of an encyclopedia on machine building which would reflect the very latest achievements of both native and world science in this sphere. We are already carrying out pre-

paratory work. Science is still greatly in debt to industry generally in the question of compiling good reference aids.

Comrades! The USSR Academy of Sciences devotes great attention to international cooperation with foreign scientists and organizations, primarily within the framework of the socialist community. Responsible and specific tasks are incumbent upon the USSR Academy of Sciences connected with solving topical problems in priority areas of the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries through the year 2000 and primarily in such areas as electronization, comprehensive automation, nuclear power, new technologies and materials, and biotechnology.

Increasing the integration of scientific and technical progress and production presupposes further interaction between the natural and technical sciences and social sciences. In this connection we consider it necessary to solve the problems of the social and ecological consequences of scientific and technical progress with particular responsibility, utilizing the principled advantages of socialism in this and combining them with the latest scientific achievements, in particular in those priority areas of the Integrated Program mentioned above. And the Academy of Sciences is conducting such work.

It is particularly topical when the question is of large science projects and engineering works which, to a greater or lesser degree, concern millions of people, cover vast territories, have an effect on nature, and have remote consequences not always in line with our expectations and prognoses.

Increasingly high demands are now made on the professional and general timing of the person interacting with equipment, on his culture, psychology, and awareness in connection with the development of new equipment and technology on the basis of microelectronics. Consequently, "investments in the individual" and in the sphere of education and culture are proving to be most effective.

Accelerating the country's socioeconomic development poses new tasks in cadre training. The USSR Academy of Sciences has an urgent need to replenish its ranks with talented young people and to have an influx of fresh forces.

In connection with the reform under preparation to restructure higher education, we believe it necessary to introduce technical VUZ students as early as possible to specific, responsible work and, from third grade onwards, to attach them directly to enterprises to carry out course and diploma projects connected with industrial tasks. With this aim, it is necessary to form a system of base organizations uniting advanced institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, industrial scientific research institutes, and the corresponding VUZ departments. Our experience of combining the efforts of the USSR Academy of Sciences Mechanical Engineering Institute and the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School is having positive results.

We consider it important within industry itself to raise the scientific level of young specialists working there, who are essentially the bearers of scientific and technical progress. Unfortunately, industrial workers who defend dissertations on science papers are now more the exception than the rule.

We must also find every intelligble ways and means of revealing the romance of technical sciences and developing young technical creativity. The all-union "Knowledge" societies and the mass information media can give a great deal of assistance here.

Comrades! The congress material, reports, and speeches provide a really scientific analysis of the contemporary problems of our society's life. Showing particular concern with developing science, the party has set Soviet scientists new, responsible tasks corresponding to the significance and scale of the present crucial historical stage.

Soviet scientists fully understand the great responsibility placed upon them today and will spare no effort to justify the party's great trust and to implement the decisions of the 27th congress. (applause)

Ceausescu Speech

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 27 February Moscow session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear comrades and friends,

I have the particular pleasure of extending — on behalf of the RCP, all our people, and myself personally — warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to the 27th CPSU Congress delegates, all Soviet Communists, and the friendly Soviet peoples. (applause)

Comrade Gorbachev's report to the congress presents the outstanding successes scored by the Soviet working people in building developed socialism and at the same time makes a detailed critical analysis of certain past negative states of affairs in socialist construction. At the same time, the report outlines in detail the targets for the USSR's accelerated development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

As close friends, we rejoice in the great achievements made in developing the economy, science, technology, and culture and generally raising Soviet people's living standards, and we wholeheartedly extend to the Soviet working people and Communists and all Soviet peoples warmest congratulations and wishes for new and greater successes in building developed socialism and communism. (applause)

I would like to take this opportunity to recall with great satisfaction our long-standing durable relations with old traditions in the history of our peoples and the long-standing cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. We express our determination to ensure that these relations develop further, to the benefit and in the interest of both countries and of the overall cause of socialism and peace. (applause)

Dear comrades, in the past 40 years of socialist construction, Romanian industry has increased by more than 100 times;

agriculture 4 times; and the national income 32 times. In the years of socialism, Romania has turned from a poorly developed agricultural country into a socialist industrial-agrarian country in the full swing of development. The Romanian people have now proceeded, with all their might, to implement the 13th RCP Congress decision and the 8th 5-Year Plan goals, which aim at attaining a new quality of the entire nation's work and life, ensuring Romania's passage to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development, and implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and secure the country's progress toward communism (applause)

We lay particular emphasis on intensively developing production, utilizing material and human resources with maximum efficiency, substantially increasing productivity, and raising the quality and technical level of production. We pay particular attention to carrying out the new scientific-technical revolution and promoting the latest scientific-technical achievements in all fields of activity. In this respect, we constantly concern ourselves with further developing science, education, and culture, as basic elements of building the new society. We work to continuously increase the party's leading role, improve relations of production and social relations, and perfect the management and organization of society. We firmly apply the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism and workers self-management and self-administration in all fields of socioeconomic life. We steadily concern ourselves with developing and improving the revolutionary workers democracy and strengthening the role of working people's councils and general meetings, as democratic leadership bodies of the owners, producers, and end-users in enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from the revolutionary thesis according to which socialism is being built with the people and for the people, we have created a broad framework for the direct participation of the working people in running the entire socioeconomic life of society and formulating and implementing the party-state policy. We show particular concern for further strengthening and developing the state and cooperative socialist ownership, as a basic element of successfully building the new society and raising the overall standard of living and civilization. We intensify the political- educational work to develop socialist awareness and fashion the new man of our society, who is a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

Everything we achieve in developing the national economy, science, and culture directly aims at increasing the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation, the supreme goal of the party policy, ensuring the overall progress of the entire society, further strengthening national independence and sovereignty, and ensuring the victory of socialism and communism in our fatherland. (applause)

Life clearly proves that socialism is being built in different ways, from one stage to another and from one country to another; however, the diversity of the roads to socialism does not reduce, on the contrary, it further enhances the strength and soundness of scientific socialism. Socialism is mankind's future. (applause)

In all our activity, we proceed from the fact that the results scored by each socialist country in its socioeconomic development makes a direct contribution to the overall cause of socialism, its greater strength and prestige in the world, and the cause of peace. The achievements of socialist countries, among which the Soviet Union occupies an outstanding place, clearly demonstrate that only socialism can offer mankind the way to promoting fast socioeconomic development, eliminating backwardness, and ensuring the well-being and independence of nations. (applause)

We believe that shortcomings and mistakes that were made in the past or are still manifest in socialist construction in no way diminish the importance of the great achievements along the way of building the new society. There is no way in which such shortcomings can throw doubt on the superiority of socialism; they represent violations of or deviations from the principles of scientific socialism. Therefore, while working for their elimination, we should do everything to continuously improve the organization and leadership of socialist construction, unswervingly implement the socialist principles of social ethics and equity, for the further development of democracy, which are decisive elements of building socialism and communism.

Dear comrades, the international situation continues to remain very serious and tense as a result of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. This leads to increasing the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and may result in the disappearance of conditions for the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, we believe that now the fundamental problem of mankind is to defend peace, stop the arms race, and proceed to concrete disarmament measures to eliminate nuclear weapons. We should do everything possible to defend the sacred right of nations and people to existence, a free and dignified life, and peace. (applause)

We welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals to reduce nuclear weapons by 50 percent, put an end to nuclear tests, and halt the militarization of outer space. We consider as very important the program proposed by the Soviet Union concerning the elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, with the belief that no efforts should be spared to implement this program. The nations expect that the United States and its NATO allies should adopt a realistic attitude and, on the basis of proposals advanced by both sides, steps should be taken to conclude appropriate agreements with a view to eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and halting the militarization of outer space.

A military balance between the two sides should not be achieved by increasing military arsenals, but rather by reducing armaments to the lowest level. This is in accordance with the interests of peoples and all mankind.

At the same time, resolute steps should be taken to substantially reduce troops, conventional weapons, and military expenditures, renounce the use of force, and solve all contentious problems between states through negotiation alone. We must always bear in mind that all states' socioeconomic development programs can only be implemented under conditions of peace and by radically reducing military expenditures. It is absolutely necessary to intensify the united struggle of all peoples and advanced forces

everywhere for a new trend in international life toward disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace. We believe that everything should be done to successfully conclude the Stockholm conference devoted to strengthening trust and bringing about disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and armaments in the center of the continent, and to ensure that the Geneva disarmament conference yields positive results.

Romania firmly advocates and works to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, without chemical weapons, and to extend such areas in northern and central Europe and other parts of the world. In its entire foreign policy, Romania pays particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, particularly the neighboring ones. In this framework, we attach great importance to strengthening cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union.

We have resolutely acted and continue to work to overcome differences between certain socialist countries. In this respect, we welcome the positive trend toward the normalization of the Soviet Union's relations with the PRC. We believe that the enhancement of cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries plays an important role in increasing the prestige of socialism and promoting peace and cooperation throughout the world. (applause)

Romania acts to implement the decisions adopted at the economic summit of CEMA member-countries and the comprehensive program for long-term scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000, which should lead to the socioeconomic development of each country and to the fulfillment of plans adopted by the party congresses in the respective countries. Everything should be done to ensure that the relations of cooperation among CEMA member-countries should represent a model for a new kind of relations based on full equality and mutual advantage.

We also expand cooperation with all other socialist and developing countries, with all developed capitalist countries, and with all states in the world, regardless of social system. We firmly base our international relations on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and each nation's right to freely decide its destiny and development path, without any outside interference. It is necessary now, more than ever before, to intensify the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment — including the extremely high debt of developing countries, by cancelling or radically reducing their debt — and build a new international economic order.

The RCP attaches great importance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, proceeding from the need to ensure full equality, respect for each party's independence and right to freely decide its political line and revolutionary strategy, in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in each country, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other parties. Proceeding from the need to observe these principles, we must do everything to attain a new unity in the struggle for social progress, peace, and cooperation in the world. The unity of Communists is a prerequisite of the struggle for the victory of peace. (applause)

At the same time, our party develops broad relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and with democratic parties and forces everywhere, in the struggle for disarmament, security, peace, and independence. In conclusion, I would like to again wish the Communists and all Soviet working people full success in implementing the important decisions to be adopted by your congress for the development of socialist and communist construction in the Soviet Union and for the struggle for peace and international cooperation. (applause)

Long live friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, and between our peoples. (applause)

May cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties and progressive revolutionary forces everywhere ceaselessly strengthen. May socialism and peace triumph throughout the world. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM271652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade Fidel Ruz Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba," (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, dear delegates, esteemed guests:

I want to discharge the first duty of a guest, which is to be as brief as possible.

A desire for renewal and a powerful surge of Leninist spirit, enthusiasm, optimism, and hope are perceptible in the atmosphere of your 27th congress. We, who have come here from a very distant country, are aware that this is no ordinary congress, but a historic one. All the preparation for it, which has been permeated with a deeply critical approach and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's brilliant and bold report tell us that however great the political, economic, social, and social successes have been and however enormous the glory gained in the struggle to free your fatherland and the heroic feats of the Soviet people and its militant communist vanguard, nothing will ever quench your irrepressible desire to scale new heights along the path which was opened up by the Great October Revolution. (applause) This is in accord not only with the dictates of human nature but with objective historical necessity.

It is not for us guests to provide an assessment of what your beautiful, heroic country has done. Nor is it up to us to suggest what can or must be done. We can only express yet again our deep admiration and firm confidence that this people and its party will be able to overcome any difficult and rise to any challenge on the unexplored path of building communism. (applause)

The threat to the cause of peace, the danger of a war that could put an end to the human race and its most noble dreams, is perhaps the greatest challenge today. Mankind's history abounds in irresponsible acts leading to catastrophic wars. Now, however, for the very first time in man's existence, we would not be able to survive their consequences. And yet, despite this, the irresponsible policy of imperialism — the most blind, obsessive, and dangerous reactionary force ever to exist in history — continues, since in its actions it ignores, or tries to ignore the realities of the nuclear age.

We live in an age which demands nerves of steel, a crystal-clear policy, and granite-like firmness. Such are the nerves possessed by this heroic people, which has lived for decades surrounded by aggressive nuclear military bases. Such is its peace-loving policy. The Soviet people have demonstrated this since the time of Lenin, when weapons of mass destruction did not yet exist. And who can deny that the chief hope for mankind's survival lies precisely in their nerves of steel, unshakeable might, clear and firm peace policy, and radical and resolute proposal to end the arms race, ban space weapons, and eliminate all nuclear weapons once and for all. (applause)

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statements on behalf of the Soviet people and their party prior to, during, and since Geneva should have left no one in any doubt that socialism is seeking peace and that socialism is synonymous with peace. (applause)

No less galvanizing in its significance is the course of speeding up the development of the economy on the basis of the consistent and rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology, which shows us that the path of peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism is the only possible way of resolving the historical contradiction between the two social systems.

Upon these solid premises rest the great and justified hopes of progress and constant improvement of our political and social system, which is infinitely more rational and a thousand times more humane than capitalism. (applause)

These ideas, which the glorious CPSU has been particularly emphasizing recently, serve today as the combat banner for the whole socialist community and will without any doubt enjoy the broadest support of all progressive forces in the world. (applause)

Does imperialism really think that, in exchange for the policy of world peace which the socialist countries and all the peoples of the world are fighting for and which is an objective necessity for the developed capitalist states themselves, it will be allowed to arbitrarily decide the fate of the emergent peoples of Latin America, Africa, and Asia?

We, the peoples, will never allow the imperialists to impose on areas of the world local wars or "low-intensity" conflicts, as they cynically describe them in the light of their cowardly, opportunist concepts. (applause)

We do not owe our freedom to the charity or kindness of the imperialists. It is the result of our own struggle to attain and preserve it, and for it, blood was shed and the lives of our peoples' finests sons were sacrificed. Our right to it can never be taken away. Vietnam is an example of the price that imperialism can pay for the so-called "low-intensity" conflicts inflicted on progressive patriotic forces by the CIA and the U.S. Administration. This is also demonstrated by the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, and South Africa, the Saharans, the Palestinians, the Afghans, and the Cambodians. There is the peoples' love of freedom.

Hunger, poverty, unemployment, backwardness in the sphere of education and health care, and, finally, the economic underdevelopment of the so-called Third World countries represents a further challenge to all progressive forces. It is on their shoulders that the severe burden of capitalism's economic crisis has fallen. Their foreign debt amounts to almost $1 trillion, and it is absolutely impossible either to pay or to recover it. The position of those countries has become desperate and morally and physically unbearable. Those peoples, who make up the vast majority of the world's population, unanimously demand the canceling of this unjust and absurd debt, which cannot be paid back, and a halt to inequitable exchange, dumping, protectionism, and looting of natural and manpower resources. They demand an answer from the capitalist countries; otherwise, they will dictate their own solutions.

The sharp fall in oil prices in recent weeks as a result of imperialist maneuvers has pushed a large group of debtor countries in the underdeveloped world to the brink of a catastrophe which is already being experienced by the vast majority of them. A halt to payments and major social upheavals in many Third World countries will be the inevitable outcome of this situation in the near future. Their peoples are confident that the socialist community will show the maximum solidarity with their struggle for just economic demands. (applause)

Dear Soviet friends, comrade delegates, Comrade Gorbachev:

Please accept the most fraternal and cordial greeting on behalf of Cuba on the occasion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. (applause) On you we pin our hopes, the hopes of Communists and revolutionaries, the hopes of a people which while being part of the socialist community, are also a member of the Third World.

We believe in Lenin's great motherland, we believe in the Soviet people, their glorious party, its leadership, and in you, Comrade Gorbachev. (prolonged applause) We believe in your new approaches, your dynamic style of work, and your indefatigable struggle for peace, Leninist principles, and communism. (applause) We have faith in you, comrades, and offer you our full support.

Long live socialism! (applause)

Long live internationalism! (applause)

Long live peace! (applause)

Thank you very much. (tumultuous, prolonged applause; all rise)

SRV's Le Duan

PM271710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam" (*PRAVDA* headline) delievered at 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Presidium members!

Esteemed comrade delegates!

The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation fervently greets the 27th Congress of the CPSU — the party of the working class and all the Soviet people and the vanguard of the international communist and workers movement. (applause)

Your congress is of truly historic significance. It marks a new turning point in the Soviet country's development and ushers in the stage of improving socialism and further confident progress along the path to communism.

This congress marks the comprehensive enhancement of the party's leading role in Soviet society's life and the consistent realization of the Leninist norms of party life.

The congress is an outstanding demonstration of the international cohesion of Communists throughout the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, and socialism.

Fighting under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and experiencing three revolutions, among which a special role belongs to the Great October Revolution, the CPSU is the acknowledged leader of a socialist power and the outstanding organizer of all the Soviet people's victories. The USSR's historic achievements in building the new society, the victory in the Great Patriotic War, confident progress toward the heights of the country's socioeconomic development, and the Soviet Union's constantly growing influence on all aspects of world development are all linked with the CPSU's activity.

The new edition of the CPSU Program and the party Central Committee's Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are documents which generalize in depth the practical activity, tremendous achievements, and wealth of experience of the CPSU and vividly highlight the theoretical and practical questions of building developed socialism. These documents are of tremendous significance not only for the Soviet Union but also for all the socialist community, the entire international communist and workers movement, and all peoples of the world struggling for the transition from capitlaism to socialism.

Vietnamese Communists have taken to heart the lines from the CPSU Program which read: "Socialism is a society on whose banner are inscribed the words 'All for man, all for the good of man...' Socialism is a society whose thoughts and actions in the international arena are directed toward supporting the peoples' desire for independence and social progress and are dedicated to the main task of preserving and consolidating peace." They rate highly the CPSU's strategic course aimed at the planned and all-round improvement of socialism, the comprehensive intensification of production based on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the fundamental reorganization of the structure of production and the entire management system in accordance with the requirements of mature socialist production relations and the dynamic development of the management mechanism.

The doubling of the production potential by the year 2000, coupled with its fundamental qualitative renewal, provides a secure basis for accelerating the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity, the all-around development of the individual, and the strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defense might.

The considerable strengthening of the potential of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will undoubtedly promote a radical change in the world situation and give new impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism. Now more than ever mankind is becoming aware of its responsibility for the preservation of world peace. With increasing determination the peoples are striving for the right to be masters of their own destiny. Progress toward socialism is an objective trend of the modern era. Nothing can stop the forward movement of the three revolutionary currents.

None of us can underestimate the intrigues and treacherous plans of the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism. They are scheming to plunge mankind into the horrors of nuclear war. But these are vain attempts on the part of a socioeconomic system which has already been condemned by history and is at a stage of crisis. The most bellicose imperialist detachments have suffered defeat after defeat in the aggression launched by them against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and many other peoples of the world. Now, too, the forces capable of staying imperialism's criminal hand are growing mightier day by day.

By implementing the CPSU Program the Soviet Union will undoubtedly raise to an unprecedented level its role as the bulwark of peace, national independence, and socialism. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam resolutely and consistently support the comprehensive program for the complete and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and the great peace initiative set out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's well known statement of 15 January this year.

The implementation of this program will enable mankind to enter the 21st century with the hope of living in a world no longer threatened by deadly weapons, a world where war will cease to be a means of resolving disputes in relations between countries.

The world needs peace; every region on every continent and in every ocean needs peace. In the Asia-Pacific region, as in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, united with other peace-loving and progressive forces, will undoubtedly frustrate the imperialist forces' attempts to sow armed conflict, will achieve peace and security here, and will ensure the peoples' real right to be masters of their own fate. The time has come in Southeast Asia to begin dialogue between the Indochinese states and ASEAN members to resolve the problems existing between them. In close unity with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam consis-

tently campaigns to achieve that. Southeast Asia must be transformed into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. (applause)

Comrades! Following the road of the October Revolution and under the leadership of the CPV, created and raised by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have traveled an extremely difficult and complex path, but one full of glorious victories. For almost 40 years our people fought and were victorious in the wars launched against Vietnam by the imperialist and expansionist forces. The great victory in the war against the United States waged for the motherland's salvation not only brought Vietnam independence and unity. It also gave impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. (applause)

For over 10 years now we have been building socialism on a countrywide scale, overcoming many difficulties of the transitional period and the grave consequences of the protracted war. The enemy uses every means to try to undermine the Vietnamese revolution's cause. However, we are effectively repulsing them, are constantly increasing our vigilance, and are ready to thwart all their schemes. We have sufficient spiritual and material strength to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks — building socialism and defending the motherland.

The new edition of the CPSU Program and the present congress inspire us to further progress. The fundamental line of the CPV and our state is the steady development of all-around Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and the enhancement of its quality and effectiveness. The vital and long-term interests of our countries and the entire socialist community are effectively served by the consistent implementation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and USSR and of the accords reached at the talks between the general secretaries of the two parties' Central Committees in June 1985, and by the joint implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress.

Our party's upcoming sixth congress will define the tasks and socioeconomic indicators for the 1986-1990 5-year plan and at the same time will outline the basic guidelines for our country's progress toward this new stage of development on the path of socialist building. We will do our utmost to implement the three revolutions, in which the scientific and technical revolution holds the key place, before the end of the century and at an accelerated pace, to begin the realization of socialist collective management in practice, to create the new economy and the new man, and to guarantee the people a secure and happy life.

We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey the profound gratitude of the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people for the assistance, imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism, which the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to our country.

Long live the glorious CPSU! (applause)

Long live the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union! (applause)

Long live all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching! (applause)

Long live peace and socialism! (applause)

Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Party Organizations Face New Tasks After Congress

PM121125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Communists' Program of Action"]

[Text] Soviet people are in a businesslike, animated mood. They are feeling the effect of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will go down in the biography of the Land of the Soviets as an historic landmark. The congress interpreted the present time broadly and in Leninist fashion. It positively appraised the course set by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum which is aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. A realistic program of action for Communists and all workers, a program weighing up all aspects has been worked out. The congress decisions determine both the nature and the pace of our progress.

The Soviet people connect our achievements in building communism and our successes in the struggle for peace, which were discussed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, inseparably with their own party. In the postcongress period the CPSU will be enriched by the collective wisdom of millions and will be more organized, cohesive, and combat-worthy. Implementation of the tenets contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program and the party statutes will contribute to further enhancing the CPSU's leading role and increasing its influence on all sectors.

The main task of party organizations and Communists is to convey to every Soviet individual the essence and spirit of the decisions adopted by the congress and to organize practical work to implement these decisions. What is most important now is to turn the energy of plans into the energy of concrete action.

The novelty, scale, and complexity of the tasks confronting us demand of Communists and all party organizations — from republic to primary level — persistent effort, single-mindedness, efficiency, and selflessness. A matter of paramount importance is to ensure a fundamental restructuring of party work and to establish everywhere an atmosphere of creativity, principle, and exactingness. We will not be able to progress a single step if we do not learn to work in the new way. And we will be unable to overcome stagnation and conservatism in any of their manifestations if we lose the courage to soberly evaluate the situation.

"The organizers of work to carry out the congress directives are the party committees from top to bottom," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the closing of the congress. "The style now needed is specificity, efficiency, consistency, unity of word and deed, the choice of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions, and skillful coordination of the actions of all social forces." One of the main conclusions of the congress is that all party committees must act as real organs of political leadership, not permitting any merging of functions, substitution, or petty tutelage over state and economic organs. The task has been set of completely overcoming inertia and the habit of submerging real, live matters in empty, endless logomachies around and about. We must decisively eradicate formalism and bureaucracy, cliches and indifference, attempts to "contrive reorganization," and groundless assurances and promises. Any breach between word and deed damages the authority of party policy and cannot be tolerated in any form. It is important that every Communist act professionally and to the best of his abilities in the sector with which he is entrusted.

The healthy, normal life of party organizations is inconceivable without strict observance of internal party democracy and the principle of collective leadership. This dictates the necessity to enhance the role of collective organs — party committee and bureau plenums and party meetings. The congress urged us to increase control and verification of fulfillment, develop criticism and self-criticism, and step up the struggle against ostentation and conceit. We must decisively curtail any attempts to suppress criticism or persecute those who criticize. Where exactingness is absent, party work becomes deformed and an atmosphere of complacency and immunity from punishment is created. This leads to stagnation in work and degeneration among working people. No organization in the party can be allowed to be beyond control or closed to criticism.

Any task can be set by man. We have a considerable number of good, talented leaders. Recently, many crucial sectors have been reinforced by energetic, mature, enterprising workers. It is the duty of party committees to continue to improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres. We cannot be reconciled to the practice — still encountered, but alien to us — of protectionism and of advancing workers through personal preference and local favoritism. There is only one criterion for all advancements and transfers: political and practical qualities, a worker's real achievements, and the ability to actively put the political line into practice. Ideological stability, strong moral beliefs, high political calibre, adherence to principle and competence, the ability to organize collective work, and a constant need to communicate with the masses and live people's interests and needs must be organically inherent in a leader.

A crucial role is played by primary party organizations in establishing a businesslike, creative style everywhere. These organizations operate at the very heart of the masses, where political decisions are translated into practical language. If a party organization lives a full life founded on principled relations, if Communists engage in specific tasks, success is assured. Party committees are expected to use every means at their disposal to increase the militancy of these links and to strive to ensure that there is a creative atmosphere in every organization, an atmosphere characterized by openness, publicity for plans and decisions, and mutual exactingness toward one another.

The Leninist idea of the need to enhance the title and significance of the CPSU member and of the importance of struggling for the party member's pure and honest image came across at the congress with new force. It was noted that in the last few years party ranks have been supplemented with fresh forces ready to selflessly serve the communist cause. Cases of reduced exactingness in the selection of new members are thereby all the more intolerable. Our task is to show tireless concern for the purity of party ranks, reliably protect the party against opportunists [sluchayhyye lyudi], and ensure that a personal example is set by party members. As is well known, there is no vanguard communist role in general terms — it is expressed in specific actions, practical deeds, and irreproachable execution of social duty. The congress recommended that more extensive use be made of the experience

of party organizations in which Communists regularly give an account of their activities to their comrades and where party testimonials are discussed and approved at meetings. All this helps to strengthen the responsibility of all party members without exception. The political course adopted by the party creates favorable opportunites for considerably increasing the effectiveness of ideological work. However, serious shortcomings still remain in this sphere: a campaign-like approach, propaganda that is out of touch with life, underestimation of the severity of topical problems, and elements of scholasticism and alienation of theory from practice. Educational work must be brought into line with the realities of domestic and international life and its connection with organizational and economic activity ensured.

The congress considers education of the working people in the spirit of communist ideology and loyalty to the Soviet motherland, proletarian, socialist internationalism, an aware attitude to work and to public property, and irreconcilability toward everything alien to socialism to be the main guidelines in ideological work. The ideological integrity of the builders of communism is inseparable from honesty, conscientiousness, and probity. Communists are obliged to wage an offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology and morals, anti-Soviet provocations and ideological sabotage by imperialism, and against attempts to use religion for antisocialist purposes. It is essential to ensure an integrated approach to the matter of education, focus all work on the specific individual, and strive for unity of education in production, in academic institutions, and in places of residence. Those areas which ensure participation by all leaders in ideological work are the ones that are acting correctly.

An exceptionally important role in the implementation of the tasks outlined by the congress is played by the mass information and propaganda media. They are a powerful instrument of publicity and social control. The press, radio, and television are called upon to raise the level and increase the effectiveness of their items, not to avoid sensitive issues, and to raise for discussion the most topical problems, whose solution will help improve matters. This work is all the more fruitful, the more thought and energy is put into it.

The plans established by the 27th CPSU Congress are not commonplace, but daring. Soviet people are full of determination to fulfill everything planned. This is attested by the stream of letters and telegrams recently sent to the editor. Communists are at the forefront of the competition now developing. They are on the front line of creative work and set an example of selflessness and strict fulfillment of their duty to the people. In this lies the guarantee that the congress decisions will be successfully put into practice!

Purpose of New CPSU Statutes Explained to Press

PM111955 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition

[TASS report: "Law of Party Life"]

[Text] The CPSU Statutes are the law of party life. The chief purpose of the amendments to the statutes approved by the congress is to bring their provisions into line with the new edition of the CPSU Program and the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. This was pointed out 10 March at a Moscow press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was devoted to the CPSU Statutes.

The press conference was addressed by I.A. Shvets, leader of the consultants group of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. It was pointed out that the CPSU Program and Statutes are the documents on whose basis all of the party's activity is built. It is profoundly meaningful that they were adopted simultaneously at the congress. The amendments to the statutes are aimed at ensuring a further ideological and organizational strengthening of the party and higher standards of work in all of its echelons and, in the final analysis, at creating conditions for enhancing the party's leading role in Soviet society.

It is important that the statutes enshrine the immutability of the party's class nature and assert the unshakable nature of the Leninist principles of its organizational structure and its entire activity. These principles, on which our party's statutes are based, remain immutable and have been further developed and concretized with regard to the contemporary stage of the party's activity and the new stage of its development. The CPSU sees loyalty to Leninist principles and the consistent observance of the norms of party life as the decisive precondition for the success of its entire activity.

The amendments made to the statutes are designed to further deepen democratism in the party's internal life and in its work methods, to further strengthen the party's ties with the masses, and to enhance the responsibility of Communists and party organizations for the common cause.

Describing certain amendments to the statutes, the speaker noted a point of fundamental importance: In accordance with the Soviet Constitution, they characterize our party's role and place in the life of Soviet society more fully and reveal its international nature.

The question of party membership is a fundamental question of party building. The amendments made to the statutes enhance exactingness toward those entering the party and their responsibility for solving the tasks which the CPSU sets in the process of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Admissions to the party will be made, as a rule, at open party meetings with the participation of nonparty people. This practice has long been in existence and is now enshrined in the statutes. This attests to our party's profound democratism and to its desire to consult with the people and with nonparty people even in shaping its composition.

Substantial amendments have been made to the provisions relating to the party member's duties. They are aimed at raising the role and responsibility of Communists in solving tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, the intensification of production, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

A significant proportion of the amendments made to the CPSU Statutes concerns the democratic principles of the party's organization and activity. The provision that democratic centralism

is the guiding principle in the organizational structure of the party's whole life and activity has now been formulated more fully in the statutes. A number of amendments have been made with a view to further developing the democratic foundations of CPSU life. Above all, an entire series of amendments is aimed at strengthening still further the principle of collectivism in the work of all party organs.

A provision has been included in the statutes that collective leadership presupposes personal responsibility for the assigned task and constant monitoring of the activity of every party organization and every worker. This line of further developing collectivism in the work of the party, all its leading organs, and all party organizations is clearly taken in the Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the CPSU Program. And it is enshrined in the statutes.

The primary party organizations, of which there are now more than 440,000, are the basis of the party. In accordance with the new tasks, the primary party organizations' basic functions and their duties have been formulated more fully in the statutes and defined more precisely in the spirit of the program requirements so as to direct them toward more actively solving the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress, intensifying production in every possible way, and developing socialist competition.

Amendments relating to the activity of local party organizations and their leading organs have been made to the statutes. They orient party organs toward constantly improving the style and methods of party work.

The section "The Party and State, Public Organizations" has been included in the CPSU Statutes approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. It formulates a principled provision regarding how the party builds its relationship with these organizations and leads them. It is emphasized that party leadership of mass organizations is political leadership and that all party organizations act within the framework of the USSR Constitution, not duplicating or supplanting other state and public organizations. The chief purpose of party leadership of these organizations is proclaimed, which is to promote the maximum development of their own activeness and to help every one of the state and public organizations to fulfill its functions in full.

The party attaches great significance to improving the activity of the Lenin Komsomol — its reserve and reliable helper. The policy of further developing the Komsomol's activeness in communist building, in educating young people, and in preparing the new generation is reflected more fully in the party statutes.

It was emphasized during the press conference that there is no vanguard role for a Communist in general terms; it is expressed in practical deeds. The Communist has one privilege: to be out in front and set an example in everything — in work and behavior. The statutes enshrine demands for party discipline that is the same for all Communists, which presupposes mutual exactingness, responsibility of cadres, indefatigable struggle for the party member's pure and honest makeup, and unity of word and deed.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

Changes Further 'Democratism'

LD102033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow today. Igor Alekseyevich Shvets, head of the consultant group of the organizational party work department of the CPSU Central Committee, talks about the changes in the CPSU statute and the significance of these changes for the practical work of the party.

As you know, the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes are two foundation-laying documents, which the whole activity of our party is built on. What caused the introduction of changes in the party statutes? It was caused by the fact that it was necessary to bring the tenets of the statutes into line with the new edition of the party program. Such is the tradition of our party. Each time the party has adopted its new program, or a new edition of it, the corresponding party statute has changed.

Well, to talk about the main meaning of the changes: It consists of securing the further ideological and organizational strengthening of our party, raising the level of work in all its aspects, and finally, securing a further increase in the leading role of our party in Soviet society.

The changes introduced into the statutes are aimed, if we are to characterize them as a whole, at furthering democratism in the party's internal life, in its methods of work; at further consolidating the party's ties with the masses; and at increasing the responsibility of Communists, the party organizations, for the general cause. What are these changes aimed at, though? Well, above all, at further raising the standards applied to those who are entering the party's ranks, at raising the role of Communists in the vanguard, and at raising their responsibility for the solution of those tasks that the party is now putting forward in the process of perfecting socialism and gradually proceeding toward communism. A procedure is being introduced, whereby admittance into the party will, as a rule, take place at open party meetings with the participation of people who are not party members. Furthermore, all young people up to and including 25 years of age will enter the party exclusively through the Komsomol.

The third point is that each Communist who has committed one offense or another must be answerable, above all, to his comrades in the party organization. Paragraph 12 of the statutes has been drawn up anew; it has been drawn up in the spirit of the Leninist principle which is that a Communist who has violated Soviet laws must carry a dual responsibility — before the state and before the party. A whole set of changes are aimed at strengthening the collective principle even more in the work of all party organizations and all party bodies.

Now the party Central Committee is setting the task of using the party statutes to the maximum extent — we have calculated that, all in all, about 150 amendments have been introduced into it, or thereabouts — in order to activate the work of the front-ranking

party organizations, to perfect its style, and to increase the role and responsibility of Communists.

Zagladin Views Social Justice, Party Criticism

AU111928 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Interview given by Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department "to journalists from the socialist countries during the period of culminating preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress," "prepared" by Stefan Simak: "In a Period of Justified Hopes"]

[Excerpts][Question] The Novosibirsk professor Tatyana Zaslavskaya recently depicted the elimination of obstacles on the path toward genuine social justice as the best instrument for accelerating socioeconomic progress. Vadim Valentinovich, would you sign your name under that statement? Where do you see obstacles of a similar kind?

[Zagladin] Professor Zaslavskaya is right in many respects, because a more consistent implementation of the principles of social justice is a necessary prerequisite for a successful functioning of socialism as a social system. People react very sensitively when they perceive some violation of the principles of social justice. It embitters them and reduces their activity. Therefore, we must eliminate obstacles of this kind.

I will cite an example to clarify what I am talking about. There exist so-called unearned incomes. Take, for example, a rural community. The usual thing there is that people are working in a kolkhoz and earning according to the result of their work. But next to them live one or two families who do practically no work in the kolkhoz, but are selling on the market instead, making big money, earning more than their neighbors, because they are, in fact, selling for speculative prices. That, naturally, attracts the attention of others; they do not like it, it makes them bitter. Thus, one has to oppose that. Of course, not with administrative instruments — these are not of much help — economic instruments, stimuli, and the like should be employed here. In any case, it is necessary to tackle this problem.

We also see the same problem in the cities. There are people who are trying in various underhanded ways to make money. They work without any control — they organize various odd jobs for themselves as tradesmen and pay no state taxes. Thus, in essence, they engage in speculative activity. We can imagine that there are many such phenomena. I would not go as far as to claim that they reach some sort of catastrophic scale in our country — that is not the case — but these are facts that irritate people. We are now taking active measures to put an end to such things.

There is still another thing — the perfection of the system of remuneration for work done. For example, we see the violation of the principle of social justice — by the way, I spoke about this at a consultation of our party's Central Committee last summer. Let us say that a foreman in production is very busy. He carries a load of responsibility, but his wages do not correspond with that responsibility. They are lower than they should be. Therefore, people do not want to assume the function of a foreman; they prefer to stay on as workers because they earn more than foremen. This disproportion is being eliminated, the necessary measures have been adopted, and, as of this January, this system has begun to operate.

Thus, there exist certain concrete problems which do not stem from the system of socialism, but, on the contrary, they stem from deviations from this system. These deviations have come into being unchecked. Nobody has introduced them, but we must combat them consciously, which we are currently doing.

[Question] The precongress campaign was held in a spirit of very critical assessment of the past. Why precisely that approach?

[Zagladin] Because people want us to get ahead. The criticism that resounds is not meant to belittle what was done in the past. On the contrary, people are trying to carefully analyze everything that is good, less good, as well as what is downright bad, so as to arrive at conclusions by which they can abide in the future. The criticism has been oriented toward overcoming the existing obstacles and uncovering new reserves for advancement.

[Question] There is only a very deceptive boundary line between criticism and violent attack. Is there no danger that an unstoppable avalanche will begin to roll? Are people mature enough to approach these sensitive issues correctly?

[Zagladin] I dare say that the majority, the absolute majority of people are mature enough for such an approach. I even took part in meetings at which individuals tried to deliver demogogic speeches and had a go at assailing, but the rest of the participants immediately put them in their place. But these are really isolated cases. On the whole, the criticism now going on in the party is very constructive. People do not just criticize. I see a fundamental difference between criticism for the sake of criticism, which tries to show how clever the critic is, and criticism accompanied by constructive proposals, constructive ideas on how to improve matters, how to improve the situation. The substantial part of the criticism is precisely of that nature.

Vorotnikov Heads RSFSR Session on Labor Problems

PM121605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined a number of questions connected with accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development.

In particular, there was discussion of the question of the Amur Oblispolkom's work on creating the necessary conditions for accepting and establishing families which have expressed a desire to move to the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and take up permanent work there. It was pointed out during the discussion that the oblispolkom and local organs of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex make far from full use of the great potential which the state makes available to the oblast's kol-

khozes and sovkhozes to create a stronger local food base and to receive and establish new manpower resources in an organized way.

The Presidium obliged the oblispolkom to eliminate shortcomings in the very near future and to make fuller amd more efficient use of additional benefits and material and technical resources. The RSFSR Gosplan, State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and local soviets are entrusted with taking additional measures to place resettled people in employment, to get them established, and to make better use of them.

The Presidium session also examined the question of serious shortcomings in Volgograd Oblispolkom's work on increasing the production of local construction materials.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

International Women's Day Commemorated

Central Committee Message

LD111535 Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Soviet women.

Dear women!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates you on International Women's Day, 8 March — the day of international solidarity for working women throughout the world!

It is one of the most radiant festive occasions of all the people, coinciding as it does with the advent of spring and the renewal of nature's vital forces. This year it is being celebrated immediately after a notable event in the life of our party and country. The 27th CPSU Congress has just terminated its work. Its decisions have defined the main targets for Soviet society's political, socioeconomic, and spiritual development and outlined an extensive program for accelerating our peaceful building. The party's efforts are aimed at ensuring the further prosperity of our socialist motherland and enhancement of working people's lives.

The implementation of congress decisions — decisions which are truly revolutionary in character and scale — depends on intense labor on the part of the entire people, every person, and, in no small way, on you, dear women, on your initiative, energy, and creative efforts. Lenin said it is only with the help of women, their thoughtfulness and consciousness, that it is possible to strengthen the building of the new society; those words are just as relevant today. The CPSU Central Committee is firmly confident that your skillful hands, inquisitive minds, solicitous care, and kind, responsive hearts will even more actively serve the cause of improving socialism. The glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor accomplishments of Soviet women at all stages of the history of the Communist Party and state guarantee this.

The role of Soviet women in the country's political life is growing. One in two soviet deputies is a woman. There are more than 5 million working women in the CPSU's ranks, 1,352 of whom were delegates to the 27th party congress. The Communist Party will continue to unswervingly pursue the line of further involving women in managing state affairs and in multifaceted social work.

We address mothers today with special warmth. Our motherland's future depends on how you raise your children. Bring up your sons and daughters as conscientious, honest, and hard-working citizens of the socialist fatherland! Cordial thanks to you for your tireless, noble work as mothers! The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress reflect growing party concern for women, for improving their working and living conditions, and for families with children. Protection of motherhood and childhood in our country is state policy and a moral law of socialist society.

Soviet women's struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war arouses deep gratitude. In strengthening ties with women of socialist countries and working women of all continents, you are actively helping to implement the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course — a course which underwent further development at the 27th party congress. The Soviet Union will be doing everything possible to prevent the tragedy of war recurring and to ensure that mothers and children always live under a peaceful sky. The new Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons over the next 15 years are directed to that end. This year, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations, can be the beginning of the end of the senseless nuclear race.

Dear women! We wholeheartedly wish you and your families good health, great happiness, and prosperity! May your successes in labor, studies, and creation increase! May your children always be a source of joy to you!

Glory to Soviet women! Fervent greetings to the women of fraternal socialist countries! Long live the unity and solidarity of working women throughout the world! May our motherland — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — strengthen and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee.

Biryukova Address

LD081543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Radio address by Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, on the "Today Is International Women's Day" program — live or recorded]

[Text] International Women's Day on 8 March has become one of the most joyful popular holidays in the Soviet Union, a symbol of spring, of happiness, of motherhood, and of the labor glory of remarkable women. This year's holiday is a special one. It is illuminated by the light of the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress upon whose work the eyes, thoughts, and feelings of every Soviet person and all the working people of our planet and all of

progressive humanity were fixed.

It has been my great good fortune and high responsibility to be a delegate at the party forum, which is destined to be a historic one, and to participate personally in the discussion and adoption of some of the most important theoretical and political documents. All of us delegates to the congress feel the exceptionally strong impression from, above all, the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. From Marxist-Leninist positions, it gives an analysis of the domestic and foreign policy situation of the Soviet Union. With Bolshevik candor and frankness, it speaks of the difficulties and shortcomings we face and of ways and means to surmount them. It expresses the collective wisdom, the will, and the resolve of the party and the Soviet people to implement the course toward accelerating socioeconomic development in our society.

The party has faith in the talent and selflessness of Soviet women who are an immense social force for our people. Speaking of guarantees ensuring that the course toward acceleration is true and will be implemented, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated: We are counting on the support of women. These words impart new strength and energy and evoke a wish to work with persistence and determination on the implementation of the innovative plans of the party. The 27th CPSU Congress also reaffirmed that socialism has liberated women from economic and social oppression and given them the same opportunities as men to work, receive education, and participate in public life.

Today the main sphere of activity for our women, as of all the Soviet people, is the economy. They produce a good half of the material and spiritual riches of the USSR, since over 51 percent of all employees are women. In the Kremlin recently, badges for laureates of state prizes for outstanding labor achievements were presented to a large group of kolkhoz workers, including 82 women. I would like to talk about a few of them. Zinaida Semenovna Ivanova personally participates in the implementation of the USSR's Energy Program. She is an oil and gas extraction operator in the Surguttransgaz production association in Tyumen Oblast. Fifteen years ago, she linked her life with the opening up of the underground storehouses in West Siberia. It was here that she found her vocation and became a highly qualified specialist.

Raisa Grigoriyevna Davidovich, weaver at the Liepaja 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution haberdashery combine, services 15 looms. This is twice the industry's norm. She fulfilled her 5-Year plan tasks in 2 years and 7 months. And the silk cloth that comes from her skillful hands is of a quality corresponding to the very highest contemporary demands.

Nataliya Vladimirova Gellert is one of the delegates from the Communists of the Kazakh SSR to the 27th congress. She is a tractor driver at the Amangeldy Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast. Natasha was born and grew up in the family of a worker with many children. She has known the joy of the work of growing grain from the age of 16. For 17 years now she has been cultivating virgin land on a powerful Kirovets tractor. The youth link which Gellert leads has gone over to the autonomous system of organizing work and payments for it. This has allowed the standard of land husbandry to be raised, discipline to be strengthened, and labor productivity to be raised by 50 percent. She devotes much of her time to great public work. She is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. She is raising two children and is an part-time student at an agricultural institute.

Hero of Socialist Labor, milkmaid Mariya Arkhipovna Golubyeva from the (Katun) Sovkhoz was the first person in the history of Altay animal husbandry to obtain an average yield of over 6 metric tons of milk per cow and she looks after more than 50 of them. Mariya Arkhipovna is a really good, honest, and kind person, but she is intolerant of any mistake even the smallest. Her approach to life is an excellent example to the whole labor collective. Her party colleagues elected her as delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress.

I have cited only four of the multitude of examples, but they convincingly show what it means to the Soviet woman that the right to work is one of the greatest of all rights.

It is not just a case of earnings. In work is a woman's pride and good name, the economic basis of her equal position in society and the family. Most importantly, in work woman senses her significance as an individual, as a citizen of her great motherland.

In the years of Soviet power a completely new kind of woman has developed here: literate, independent, a sovereign mistress in the state, in production, in the family. Occupying a high position in society, Soviet women feel their personal involvement in all that goes on and have a deep interest in ensuring that the fresh wind of beneficial changes should gather strength in all spheres of our life, that our movement forward should steadily accelerate. We were able to repeatedly satisfy ourselves on this fact, listening to the speeches by women delegates to the party's 27th congress.

Women of various professions, nationalities, and ages spoke. Each one of their speeches was marked by ideological conviction and tremendous yardsticks for life [ogromnye zhiznennye merki], culture, and comprehensive knowledge, profound understanding of their duties as party members and citizens. Supporting in every way and developing the creative activity of Soviet women, the CPSU steadily pursues a policy of attracting them to direct participation in running state and public affairs. For instance, in the soviets of people's deputies, which are the political basis of the USSR and the main element in the people's socialist management, every second deputy is a woman. In the highest state organ, the USSR Supreme Soviet, there are 492 women, or 33 percent of the total number of elected representatives. In no other country of the world is there such a broad representation of women in parliament. For example, in the United States, a country whose rulers expatiate about human rights and democracy, there are only 23 women — or 4.5 percent — in Congress and in the upper chamber, the Senate, there are only 2.

At present, the party's ranks include over 5.3 million women. There are more and more in elected party bodies, among the members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Auditing Commission, kraykom, obkom, gorkom, raykom secretaries and in primary party organizations. The number of women is also constantly growing among delegates of

party congresses: 1,352 women participated in the work of the 27th congress — that is the greatest number in the entire history of the CPSU.

Our women are passing through a great school of public activity in the ranks of the premier mass organization of the working people, the professional unions. The growing participation by women in managing government and public affairs, their high political and public activity, are one of the features of socialist democracy. A woman may be a public figure, a weaver or a scientist, a tractor driver or a physician, a teacher, but she has a lofty and fine mission — to be a mother. The Soviet people profoundly honor the woman as mother. I, like apparently all women, was particularly agitated by that section of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress which spoke about the problems of consolidating the family, the necessity of increasing concern about newlyweds, and the further improvement of the situation of the woman as worker and mother. Having declared motherhood as a social function of woman, our state tirelessly cares about the mother and child, lightening domestic chores and satisfying more fully the spiritual needs of the female worker. At every new stage of socialist construction, with every new 5-year plan, this care is growing, is encompassing an ever larger circle of problems, and is occupying a substantial place in the state's social programs.

Major steps were made in this direction in the 11th 5-Year Plan, which coincided with the second half of the UN Women's Decade. Set measures were implemented to increase state aid to families with children. The 12th 5-Year Plan plans to make wider use of a partial working day or a reduced working week for women, and work at home. There will be an increase in the duration of paid leave for women who are mothers to look after children until they reach the age of 18 months, as well as in the number of remunerated days in the event of a child's sickness. Less well-to-do families will receive allowances for children up to the age of 12. The task is being set, in the coming years, to fully satisfy the population's requirement for children's preschool establishments. There will be further efforts on treatment for parents to include their children and holidays together. This year already, 211,000 people will restore their health in trade union sanatoriums for mothers with children on benefit and free terms. Over 1 million people will have a holiday in family holiday-homes and boardinghouses. Over 17 million schoolchildren will spend time at Pioneer camps which are organized for them by trade unions. There will be new family, all-union and local, tourist and excursion itineraries. All this responds to the spirit and the letter of the new edition of the CPSU Program adopted by the congress which emphasizes that at the center of the party's social policy there always has been, is, and will be care about people and their comprehensive development.

It is envisaged by the country's long-term plans to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level. For example, it is proposed in the forthcoming 15-year period to double the volume of resources which will be directed toward improving living conditions and to increase real per capita income by 60-80 percent. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the increase in incomes will affect millions of people. Huge funds are being directed at expanding housing and social-cultural construction. By the year 2000 practically every family will have its own separate flat and or its own individual house.

What lies ahead in the coming years is to secure higher production rates for consumer articles and to significantly improve the organization of trade, consumer services, and public catering. All this is extremely significant for women. Such are the plans. These plans will become a reality, it was noted at the congress, only on the provision that there is intensive and effective work from every Soviet person, every one of them, whatever the workplace, whatever the post.

The 27th CPSU Congress once again confirmed that the main aim of the party's foreign policy strategy is to secure for the Soviet people the opportunity to work and live in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. The efforts of the party and the state in the international arena are supported by Soviet women — as by the whole of the Soviet people — with work and with a conscientious and diligent attitude. They realize that their work achievements make a real contribution to consolidating peace and security and increasing the might of our motherland.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate our remarkable women on 8 March. May you have happiness and peace, dear women, good health, family joys, and new creative successes.

Participants at Celebration

LD071421 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1355 GMT on 7 March carries a live relay from the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow on a meeting devoted to International Women's Day. At 1400 GMT the audience stands and applauds as Gorbachev enters the theater, following Nizovtseva, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who chairs the meeting. The camera pans the left side of the platform, showing the following Soviet leaders: Front row, left to right: Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Solomentsev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Yeltsin, and Gorbachev. Second row: Nikonov, Zimyanin, Demichev, Talyzin, Dolgikh, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, and Chebrikov. Later pan shots also show the left side of the third row on the platform with, from left to right, Kapitonov, Razumovskiy, Med-vedev, Yakovlev, and Antonov. Biryukova is seen in the third row to the immediate right of the center aisle. At 1502 GMT Nizovtseva declares the meeting closed and the national anthem is played.

Artists Evaluate Outlook for Cultural Scene

LD060020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1948 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Press conference hosted by L.M. Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, with G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union; A.B. Chakovskiy, editor of *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*; S.P. Trachev, secretary of the USSR Union of Artists; composer A.P. Petrov; and USSR people's artistes A.O. Stepanova and M.A. Ulyanov; at the 27th CPSU Congress press center on 5 March — recorded]

[Text] [Markov] The congress places very great tasks before the artistic intelligentsia. The criticism which has been heard in the report by Comrade Gorbachev and in the speeches by working

class and other representatives is inspiring criticism which undoubtedly stimulates thought and will undoubtedly have the most profound consequences in the future.

It is clear that the question of redirecting efforts, of strengthening our life, strengthening creative activity will be posed to the full after the congress. I am convinced that there will be discussion by us, both in the writers' milieu and in other spheres of art. And we think we will respond to the party with an intensification of our work. We have both the strength and the opportunities for this. But, I would first of all like to announce to those taking part in the press conference one very important detail of our literature: its multilingual nature.

Contemporary literature today is written in 78 languages of the peoples and nationalities of the Land of the Soviets. In June, the eighth USSR writers congress will take place, the latest congress of the writers of the USSR. This is a major event and without doubt, the main ideas of the 27th party congress will be there as the main ideas on the development of the art of words. And, insofar as literature defines both the situation of our theater and cinema to a large extent, since it provides ideas and images from the outset, then you can imagine why such great attention is riveted on ths congress at this moment.

[Zamyatin] On to your question, please, Angelina Ospovna [Stepanova]

[Stepanova] I understand very well that the main role — besides the efficiency of the economy in the sense of its modernization and mechanization — is now the individual. Theater speaks about the individual and the theater is called upon to improve him, to make him, to inculcate the very best characteristics of the Soviet individual. Now, in order to show great thoughts and great feelings from the stage, it is necessary to possess them. For this reason, a part of the life of the party organization is the education of the individual, an individual of great thought, great feelings, who answers completely for his work, who is engrossed, inspired by his activity in art, and who gives everything of himself to his beloved work.

That, strictly speaking, is the program of our movement now of the art of theater: the individual, the individual in his best qualities.

[Ulyanov reads a question] In his day, Stanislavskiy expressed the thought that the theater brings peoples closer together. Please comment upon the topicality of these words for us today.

[Ulyanov continues] It seems to me that this issue is a very essential and important one, for the simple fact that we are living in a very small world. You all know this very well. Mutual relations are formed one way or another on the basis of what we know about each other. In this sense, the theater, as one of the most accurate expressions of the soul of peoples — even now, these days, the theater is the first to respond to the new currents in our life, in our reality. The theater expresses the soul of any people, whether it is the Guinean, the Russian, American, or German. Therefore, it is natural that when we arrive in one country or another and present one play or another, we are saying something about our own people.

Most regrettably, people are badly informed about each other — to speak frankly, about us in particular — or are informed in a biased way. I recently saw what, in my view, was a loathsome political and artistic — if it can be called artistic — piece of work: Rambo II. It is not possible to imagine such a great baiting of the Russian Soviet people as this film portrayed. I saw this in Mannheim, when young people were sitting in the auditorium and were screaming in frenzy against me. And this is produced by artists.

It is dishonorable to play this game. Here in our country there is no such film which would bait the U.S. people. We do have an argument of ideas between those in high places; this will continue and should take place. But you won't see a single film like Rambo against the U.S. people.

Yes, we want to say this about ourselves: In order to understand us, it is necessary to get to know us. For this reason, in that most important work, the struggle for the preservation of peace, it is necessary to know that both in Iran and in the Soviet Union, in America and in England there are people who want to live their lives in goodness and in happiness; the theater, art, artistes, and the cinema can speak about this.

[Unidentified moderator] A journalist from Britain asks for an explanation as to why little — from his point of view — attention has been paid at our party's congress to problems of the country's cultural life?

[Markov] I definitely cannot agree with the point of view that, in the Central Committee's Political Report, cultural problems have not been set forth enough, or not fully, or, moreover, unclearly. Incidentally, it occurs to me ask myself the following question: Where does such a notion originate from? I think I will not be mistaken if I say that such a notion originates precisely from the lack of familiarity with the whole sphere of our cultural life. Soviet art is fighting for diversity. It is only people who interpret our basic method, socialist realism, as a dry instruction, who may think that socialist realism is something like an enumeration of points. Our art is striving to represent life in a varied manner, to represent man in a varied manner, and to represent his personality — in its dialectical development and movement. Consequently, this can only be done with a diversity of artistic means.

[Petrov] The party considers that it is the business of the artists, writers, and musicians to look into our own economy, to determine what is bad, what is good, what direction to work in, and what manner. This once again confirms our party's position on the freedom of artistic creativity in our country.

[Moderator] Journalists are a meticulous breed and even when the subject matter is spiritual life, they ask for confirmation of what has been said with figures: How many people go to the theatre, how many go to libraries?

[Ulyanov] I am an actor and thus, naturally, I myself do not have any statistical data, but I will simply, as an example, tell you about the Vakhtangov Theater, which is situated not far from here on the Arbat, where I am employed. So, let's add it up together. Our theater seats 1,200 people. In the course of a

season, we give approximately 450-460 performances and every evening we have a full house. That is the situation, in essence, of all Moscow and Leningrad theaters. I am the chairman of the central commission for cultural patronage work in the countryside; that is, our commission coordinates all the patronage work in the countryside throughout the country. So, I must tell you we have over 600 theaters; one play out of three in the country is put on in the countryside, one play out of three — naturally, metropolitan ones less so, provincial ones more — but what we get overall is that one play out of every three is put on in the countryside. Moreover, we are, for example, organizing so-called theater trains; that is, whole trainloads of collective farm workers arrive in the oblasts, in Novosibirsk, in Kursk, in Lipetsk, for plays. So, whatever else may be said about it, as regards the work of cultural figures on bringing culture to the heart of the people, there is quite a lot of that.

[Moderator] Now a correspondent from the FRG is asking a question which astonished not only those sitting in the presidium, but in the hall as well.

[Unidentified FRG correspondent in Russian] As I have understood it, there are no washstands in the Soviet Union and people wash in basins? And there are no combines, but pitchforks? So, my question is as follows: Is there such a tendency towards nostalgia in your painting and do you consider that this represents the real level of contemporary painting in the USSR?

[Moderator] The question was astonishing by virtue of how poorly our life and our culture are known. Comrade Tkachev, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists, attempted to tell, inasmuch as this is possible in the framework of a press conference, what members of the union are working on today.

[Tkachev] Well, I must say at first — and maybe this will also serve as a sort of continuation of that conversation which was begun, so to speak, about the diversity of our art, our Soviet literary art. Well, the USSR Union of Artists constitutes one of the major detachments in our culture, uniting in its ranks over 20,000 members, including artists of over 80 different nationalities. Currently a number of major exhibitions are open in Moscow. These exhibitions characterize, really, the diversity of our Soviet multinational art and which, so to speak, presupposes the diversity of forms, styles, and creative individualities.

[Moderator] A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent asks how, with such attention to the development of Soviet art, do people in the country look upon the loss of the directors Lyubimov and Tarkovskiy?

[Ulyanov] Lyubimov and Tarkovskiy. Lyubimov was an actor in the Vakhtangov Theater. He was a very good actor. Then he directed his celebrated production of "The Good Person of Szechuan" at college and the state entrusted him with a theater, out of which he made one of the most interesting theaters of the sixties and seventies. Then Lyubimov started traveling around the world a great deal, putting on plays. This you know. Nobody drove him out or forbade him to travel abroad, nobody forbade him to put on his plays. But, he lost to some degree a real sense of reality. And it's not just me saying that here at this press conference, I say it on behalf of the actors who knew him well and who had very good relations with him. He lost a real sense of life. He started dictating his conditions to the country. Such a thing has never gone on, and never will, in any country. This was his tragedy. That is what his son thinks, that is what the people who were near him think. But life goes on. Our country is huge, and the loss of an artist like Lyubimov is distressing, but not fatal, for our art.

The same thing happened with Tarkovskiy. It was their personal decision, it was their personal tragedy, not some kind of malicious intention of the country.

[Chakovskiy] A question from Moscow Radio. Do we think — in this case, do I think — that the theme of the heroism of the Soviet people in the war years must live on? How do artistic figures view this?

I believe that despite the simplicity, the apparent simplicity of the question, this is a very important question and I shall reply to it with pleasure and with all sincerity. Why has the war theme, the theme of the World War II, the fight against nazism, become so popular in the Soviet Union? Why is there such a huge demand for this theme among readers? We were victorious, of course, because of heroism, because of national patriotism, because of the bravery of Soviet soldiers and the skill of (?military) commanders, and because our level of armaments grew — all that is true. But none of our ill-wishers, when recalling the war, writes about the main reason why we won the war: We won it, apart from the reasons I have listed, because the Soviet people were devoted to the Soviet way of life and could not countenance any other way of life apart from our socialist one.

'Good' 2-Month Industrial Results; 'Laggards' Noted

PM121617 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[*SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* "Economics and Propaganda Section" report under the rubric "27th Congress: Power for Acceleration": "Consolidating and Developing Success"]

[Text] The results of industry's work during the first 2 months of the year have been summed up. The results are good: The sales plan was overfulfilled by 2 percent, being met by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

High growth rates in the main indicators characterized the 2 months. Compared with January-February last year, total industrial output was up by 7.3 percent. This is 3 percent higher than envisaged in the annual plan. Labor productivity is also growing in excess of the plan: it grew by 6.9 percent, as against a planned increase of 4.1 percent. It accounted for 95 percent of the additional industrial output.

Improved fulfillment of output production plans in physical terms was an important achievement of the first 2 months. The most marked success was achieved by gas extraction workers. They extracted 2.4 billion cubic meters of fuel above target. Miners also worked well: 4.2 million tons of coal in excess of the plan were produced.

Workers in other industrial sectors also worked strenuously and responsibly during the last 2 months. Metallurgy workers met their production targets for basic kinds of metal products. Chemical industry workers produced the planned quantity of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins, plastics, chemical fibers, and yarns. Although, it should be noted, there was a shortfall in soda ash, themoplastic pipes, and pipeline parts.

Machine builders worked steadily. They fulfilled the 2-month production programs and markedly increased the output of metal-cutting machine tools, vehicles, and tractors. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which did not fully meet their production plans for large-scale AC electric machines and electric motors, were among the laggards. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building did not fully meet its production targets for mainline passenger railcars.

The success of workers in the timber and paper industry should be noted. They met the January-February plan for procurement of commercial timber and paper production.

Output of consumer goods is increasing. Many kinds of consumer goods are being produced in excess of the plan. This is also a positive trend of the first 2 months which must be consolidated in every way while at the same time paying greater attention to output quality. Combines of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry producing silk fabrics and some plants of the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry which were behindhand in color television production are coping least well with the plan.

Today's requirement is to step up the pace and tighten plan discipline. The effectiveness of socialist competition will be judged by how well this is carried out.

Talyzin Chairs Management Panel; New Bodies Formed

PM111410 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 6 Mar 86) p 31

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] The latest session of the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism, which was chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, examined the question of general sector management schemes. Instructions were issued to elaborate a draft standard structure of a sectorial ministry's central apparatus and to distribute it to the ministries.

Organizational measures and the procedure for preparing materials to be examined by the commission were discussed. A composite working group of the commission was formed for preliminary coordination of central economic departments' opinions, and its personnel structure was approved.

Subcommissions were formed for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism: in the construction industry complex; the agro-industrial complex; the machine-building complex; union republics, economic regions, krays, and oblasts; and for the development of labor resources. The leaders of subcommissions were appointed.

Working groups for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism in sectors of the national economy and industry (ministries and departments) were formed for the purpose of carrying out an analysis of sectorial problems concerning the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism, preparing proposals for the conduct of economic experiments and recommendations for the improvement of forms and methods of management, and rendering methodological assistance to ministries during the transition to new conditions of economic management. The functions and powers of the USSR Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission for Questions of the Application of New Methods of Planning and Economic Incentives have been transferred to them.

It was deemed expedient to reorganize the union republic commissions for questions of management as commissions for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism (transferring to them the functions and powers of the interdepartmental commissions under union republic Gosplans on questions of the application of new methods of planning and economic incentives and commissions for the leadership of the economic experiment) and to form scientific sections under them.

A Scientific-Methodological Council and a Council for the Utilization of Management Experience Abroad were formed under the commission's Scientific Section.

Auto Export Trade Increases 10 Percent in 1985

LD041457 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 4 TASS — The trade turnover of the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Avtoexport" went up by 10 per cent in 1985 to reach 3.6 billion roubles. The export of Soviet automobiles increased by 16 per cent as against 1984 and reached 1.4 billion roubles, "Avtoexport" reports.

Organizations and firms of socialist countries continued to be its main trade partners in 1985. They accounted for over 60 per cent of all the export deliveries and about 90 per cent of imports. City and interurban buses, accessories, as well as various automobile equipment for the needs of the national economy made up the bulk of the imports. Cars and trucks continued to be the main items of Soviet export. Reciprocal deliveries within the framework of specialization and cooperation programs of socialist countries accounted for a considerable part of trade turnover with those countries.

Trade with firms of industrially developed capitalist states, as well as developing countries, featured prominently in business relations of "Avtoexport" in 1985. "Lada" cars produced by the Volzhsky automobile works continued to make up the bulk of the export to capitalist countries. About 80 per cent of the aggregate number of the cars exported by the USSR in 1985 were delivered to Western Europe. Soviet trucks with diesel motors were delivered to some countries, for example, Greece.

Business relations of "Avtoexport" with organizations and firms of developing countries were further developed last year. With many of them trade relations on a barter basis are maintained. For instance, the Egyptian firm "Unimeg" received a consignment of cars in exchange for the deliveries to the USSR of volatile oils and perfumery goods. Over 1,800 "Lada" and "Vaz" cars were delivered to Turkey, Panama, Jamaica and Ecuador in exchange for traditional export commodities.

About 50,000 cars were sold on the markets of capitalist and developing countries by joint-stock companies with the participation of Soviet capital.

"Avtoexport" devoted much attention in 1985 to the renewal of its export program. For the first time ever "Maz" trucks of a new generation and "Vaz-2108-Samara" cars were exported.

In 1985 "Avtoexport" took part in international shows in Brussels and Geneva, as well as in a number of other international shows and exhibitions. It actively searched for new forms of cooperation with foreign partners. For example, agreements were signed with a number of Finnish firms on cooperation in the manufacturing of specialized ambulance cars and mobile TV stations mounted on the chassis of Soviet trucks. Negotiations were held with a number of firms from developing countries on the production of automobiles there according to Soviet licences.

Briefs

Transcaucasus Nuclear Power Station — Work has started on the second section of a huge atomic power station going up in Armenia in the Transcaucasus. This power station, the first of its kind to go up in the Transcaucasus, has already demonstrated its high efficiency, reliability, and complete safety for the workers during the years it has operated. [Excerpt] [*Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD*]

Large-Capacity Helicopter — Moscow, February 18 TASS — The world's biggest MI-26 helicopter has left for northern Siberia for operational tests at temperatures of minus 40 degrees celsius. The helicopter, with a lifting capacity of 20 tons, will carry cargo to oil and gas fields in Tyumen Region. The MI-26 was sent to Siberia because heavy-duty helicopters will be in high demand there in the current five-year period (1986-1990). The new helicopter is to replace the veterans MI-6 and MI-10 whose lifting capacity is half of that of the new machine. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Maritime Kray Industrial Power — A large 400-km power bridge in Maritime Kray has begun operating at full capacity. It has linked the powerful thermal power station at Luchegorks, situated in the north of the kray, with enterprises in the southern industrial regions. Thanks to this, ports and ship repair yards on the Pacific seaboard, pits and mines of non-ferrous metals, towns in Sikhote-Alin and the timber industrial enterprises in the Ussuri tayga have received additional cheap power. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Maritime Kray Production Complex — Construction of the first sea-and-land production complex has begun in Maritime Kray. It will take in a vast territory of the shelf and seaboard of the Sea of Japan, around 1,000 km in length. The complex will unite floating enterprises for artificial cultivation of marine products, catching and processing fish, ship repair works, mining and timber installations, and maritime transport centers with access to the Trans-Siberian Railway mainline. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Agricultural Developments for 7-11 Mar Reported

LD090442/LD120638 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-11 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 March

In the Crimea moisture-retention work and fertilizer drilling is in progress. In some rayons early grains are being sown. (0700 GMT)

8 March

Azerbaijan: Over 30,000 metric tons of seeds have been supplied to cotton farmers. Sowing will be carried out using the wide-row method on one-third of the acreage. (0004 GMT)

9 March

In the Tula Oblast, all of the Rossiya collective farm's seeds are being processed by a laser unit developed by Lvov scientists. Laser processing will give an additional grain yield of up to 20 percent for each hectare. (0100 GMT)

Azerbaijan cotton farms have been supplied with seeds far ahead of schedule; they have received over 30,000 metric tons of high-quality material. This season wide-row planting will be carried out on one-third of alloted areas to make more efficient use of agricultural machinery. Some of the seeds have been sent to Uzbekistan — partners in socialist competition. (0900 GMT)

In Moldavia, seed preparation has been completed. Over 40,000 metric tons of first class seed corn is being sent to other parts of the country for spring sowing. Earlier and higher-yield varieties are being developed. (1200 GMT)

10 March

More than 90 percent of the tractors have been repaired so far in Tselinograd Oblast; maintenance of other agricultural machinery is also nearly completed. Repair work is progressing faster than last year. (0430 GMT)

Kurgan Oblast farms have completed agricultural machinery repairs for spring field work. (0530 GMT)

All cultivating and sowing equipment has been made ready for agricultural workers in Mordovia. Eighty-seven percent of the seeds have already been brought up to the best sowing condition. Ninety percent of the tractors have been repaired. (0720 GMT)

All of the collective and state farms of Chuvashiya have been supplied with grain and pulse crop seeds, particularly with high-yield varieties.

Inspection by a commission consisting of agronomists, engineers, and experienced mechanizers has begun in Belorussia into the readiness of cereal grains using intensive technology for cultivation. The best fields under crop rotation have been set aside, a sufficient amount of fertilizer has been manufactured, and highly productive varieties for cultivation at different times, including Belorussian ones, have been collected. (0900 GMT)

11 March

Citrus fruit growing is undergoing accelerated development on an industrial basis in Turkmenistan. Farms in the valleys of the Kopet Dag area have expanded their lemon plantations. When the Karakum canal arrives in the arid subtropical area, citrus crops will occupy 3,000 hectares of irrigated land here. (0900 GMT)

Contract teams and team sections are to grow spring wheat using intensive technology in the Altay Kray on 1.2 million hectares. Advanced technology is also to be used there to cultivate sugar beet, sunflowers, potatoes, and vegetables on large areas. Preparation of seeds and equipment is under way. (1000 GMT)

Field work is already in progress at many collective and state farms in the south. So far only a few thousand hectares have been sown to spring grain crops. Inspection of winter grain crops has now been completed at most collective and state farms of the North Caucasus. In the past winter there were sharp temperature differentials and this had aroused the crop farmers' concern. The inspection has shown that on most fields the shoots have endured the winter well, especially in areas where intensive technology was applied. In the Central Asian republics alfalfa is being sown. It will cover considerably larger areas than in previous years. Mass planting of vineyards is now in progress in Tajikistan and other Central Asian republics, with mainly table and seedless grape varieties being planted. (1600 GMT)

In Armenia over 95 percent of the tractors and fodder gathering machinery is ready for the new season. (1900 GMT)

'Soyuz T-15' Launch Scheduled for 13 March

Preparations Nearing Completion

LD121627 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, March 12 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports:

Preparations for the launch of the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship are being completed. The rocket with the spaceship has already been brought to the launch pad.

Space crews who had got prepared for a space expedition arrived here on March 3. They had final fittings inside the spaceship and finalised medical check-ups. At a meeting of the state commission today, the directors of services reported readiness for the launch. Space crew members for the mission were named. These are Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov who had taken part in the 237-day space expedition aboard the *Salyut-7* orbital station.

Blast-off is scheduled for 15.33, Moscow time, [1233 GMT] on March 13.

Prelaunch Press Conference

LD122246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The prelaunch preparations of the crew of cosmonauts are nearing completion at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. A press conference with the heads of cosmonaut training and the members of the crew of the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel took place today in the Kosmonavt Hotel. [video shows cosmonauts behind glass screen, two men in military uniform one of whom is identified by caption as V.A. Shatalov; members of the press]

[Begin recording] [V.A. Shatalov, identified by caption] The meeting of the state commission has just ended. It reviewed the state of readiness of the whole complex for its routine task — the carrier rocket and the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel — and the state of readiness of the crew; that is, both the main crew and the back-up crew have been confirmed. Here before you, before the journalists, is the main crew of the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel which is to be launched tomorrow from the Baykonur Cosmodrome, Colonel Kizim and Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev. You already know them as participants in the longest flight. The third participant in that longest flight is present here; he has come to see off his comrades and he is doing this with great regret, because he says that he would have liked to have taken part in the flight himself.

The flight which is now in preparation is a routine, important, and serious piece of work in space. The first work to be done since the 27th congress, work which will allow science to look even deeper into the secrets on which depend the development of our industry, the development of the economy. It is this consideration which has determined the composition of the crew. They are very familiar with the *Salyut-7* station and all of its systems. They lived on that station for almost 240 days. Well, in the intervening period they have been able to study and master the new *Mir* orbital station and therefore they can be entrusted with the task which is, one could say, the most complex of those which we intend for the next few years.

[Unidentified journalist] Would you tell us please what your training here at the cosmodrome consisted of?

[Kizim] This is the training undergone by every crew but greater attention has been given now to manual docking from a distance of about 400 meters and from great distances, of about 5,000 meters.

[Solovyev] Just like all the others, we came here approximately 2 weeks before the launch. The only difference, as the commander rightly said, was that more attention was paid to the dynamics of the station. We have everything we need here by way of training equipment. And apart from this, medical commission is rather complicated and serious.

[Second unidentified journalist] Slightly less than 20 hours is left before you go into the vessel. What have you got left to do?

[Kizim] To get a good sleep so that we feel fine.

[Solovyev] But seriously, though. Tomorrow morning we have to meet the doctors again to have our blood pressure, pulse, and so forth checked; we need to get a bit of sleep and write letters and pack our cases.

[Journalist] My second question. As has already been stated, you are the first to open up the space navigation season in the year of the 27th congress, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of Gagarin's launch. What can we wish you before your trip, before your work?

[Kizim] Success.

[Solovyev] Success.

[Journalist] We wish you that, and we are sure that you will have it. [end recording]

[A. Galkin — caption identification] [Video shows Proton rocket, with Soyuz attached, in horizontal position and then being lowered into vertical position]

At the cosmodrome today the morning was overcast and looked matte-colored in the drizzle. The rocket seemed intended for exploring the depths of the sea rather than for space flight. The rocket with the vessel docked to it is always brought out from the assembly and test block early in the morning. And this is not just because of tradition. After its resilient and streamlined body which is surrounded by a belt of supporting girders takes up a vertical position above the launch pad, it has to be filled with fuel and a multitude of checks have to be carried out on various systems. And there must be no divergence from the timetable. Everything goes strictly according to the instructions, every line of which has been proven by the whole 25 years of the history of manned flights. Here at the cosmodrome it is recalled that even on the day of Yuriy Gagarin's launch — and he went into orbit

precisely from this launch pad — the specialist who wrote the phrase, Hooray, man is in space, in the measurement registration book was punished. So it is, no emotions. [Video shows gantries being placed around rocket]

And thus, the carrier rocket is in its technical position and the crew in the Kosmonavt Hotel are continuing to prepare for their flight according to their own timetable.

Further Reportage on Vega-1, Vega-2 Activities

Rendezvous Described

LD071952 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

The *Vega-1* station passed almost undamaged through the dust front surrounding the head of the comet. After the rendezvous with the comet the station continues telephotography and spectrometering of the comet and its surroundings. The *Vega-2* station is now approaching the comet. They will meet in two days, and there are 14 million kilometres left for the station to cover. Thus, today in the morning specialists of the Institute of Space Studies worked for the first time with two interplanetary laboratories simultaneously.

"This unique possibility — to observe the comet from two sides — added both more work and more hope to the big international collective that gathered in Moscow", said the scientific director of this space headquarters Academician R. Sagdeyev. "Not only the discovery itself, but also its confirmation are important in science. We hope that on Sunday morning the *Vega-2* station will both repeat the results obtained already during the first rendezvous with the comet and will deepen them. It is also important that the first flight permitted specialists to choose for the next photo taking session more informative working regimes. For instance, about 100 telephotos were received from *Vega-2* today, which is twice the figure of the telephotos made from the same distance by *Vega-1*".

Specialists in telemetry confirmed today that practically all the systems of the first station, including lenses of the television system, continued to be operational. Panels of the solar batteries were slightly damaged by the dust particles of the comet that attacked the space apparatus with a speed of over 50 km per second. However, the energy that is left is quite enough for the continuation of communication sessions with the station. This makes it possible to obtain a stereoscopic portrait of Halley's comet as a result of the two rendezvous, to compare the data about the composition of the substance in the nucleus of the comet and in its "dust coat" which is 1,000 km thick, according to the results obtained during the sessions.

Today scientists managed to specify the distance at which the first station had approached the comet on March 6. The two celestial bodies — the natural and the man-made ones — approached each other at a distance of 8,900 km. The limits of the solid matter of the comet — its nucleus whose dimensions are estimated at 4-5 km — are not seen clearly on the photos so far. However, several hundred photos made in four days will undergo a complicated procedure of processing and interpretations. Besides according to calculations of specialists from the control centre, it is expected that *Vega-2* will come close to the comet at a distance of 7,000 - 7,500 km.

We shall not have to wait long. On March 9, at 10.30, the large colour image of space station will again appear on the working monitors.

'Impressive Victory'

LD101859 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 10 TASS — Academician Roald Sagdeyev has characterised as an impressive victory for the international team of scientists the successful completion of the comprehensive program of studies of Halley's Comet with the help of the Soviet *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* automatic probes. This shows anew, he said, how fruitful the pooling of the efforts of specialists from different countries in the peaceful exploration of space can be.

At a press conference today the director of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences summed up the main results of the unique experiment under the Venus-Halley's Comet project. He noted that work with the comet was not yet finished. A painstaking analysis of data will now proceed at the research centres and laboratories of the countries participating in the project. The two probes took more than a thousand pictures. It is the closest ever randezvous with a comet, a myterious body with interesting dynamic processes. The comet is now being fried up, so to speak, with its dust "coat" and even its body gradually evaporating and losing mass.

Whenever it passes by the sun, the comet loses about two centimetres in diametre. Specialists believe that the "wanderer" may exist for another 10,000 years — but scientists are yet to unravel the complex process of the comet's existence.

Debates are unfolding around the comet. Does it have one nucleus or two? There have even emerged two lines of thought over this problem, Sagdeyev said. As the data are further processed, we may yet see who is right. The passage of the *Giotto* graft by the comet on the night of March 14 may shed light on that problem, too. It cannot be ruled out, however, that mankind will not learn the answer till the year 2061, when the comet will return and give man another opportunity to take a close look at it.

Roger Bonnet, director of research programs of the European Space Agency, who addressed the journalists, expressed gratitude for the assistance received. The *Vegas* are known to supply information for the more accurate targeting of the *Giotto* space probe of the European Space Agency, which blasted off on August 2, 1985, for a rendezvous with Halley's Comet.

The success of the *Vega* probes makes us confident that our experiment will be lucky as well, Bonnet said. We have some fears too: *Giotto* is to pass closer to the comet, at a distance of some 500 km, which is risky. It is nine out of ten that the probe will accomplish its mission.

Various aspects of studies under the Venus-Halley's Comet project were highlighted by Tsvetana Gogosheva, team leader from the Central Space Research Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria; Boris Valnicek, department head of the Astronomy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia; Rene Pellat, science advisor of the national Space Research Centre of France; physics Professor John Simpson of the Chicago University; and Villibald Ridler, director of the Austrian Space Research Institute.

Role of 'Mir' Space Station, Research Examined
LD081740 Moscow in English to North America
0000 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Discussion presented by unidentified announcer with Dr Grigoriy Khozin, not further identified, and Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov; Khozin and Sevastyanov remarks recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Announcer] At its 27th congress the Soviet Communist Party has called on the nation's economy and science to find new ways of solving economic problems and using the latest technology. Space exploration is one of the newest fields of human activity. On the 20th of last month the Soviet Union set into orbit the space lab *Mir*. Today we have two guests, Dr Grigoriy Khozin and Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov. They'll examine the outlook for space research in this country. Here is what Sevastyanov has to say about the *Mir* orbiting station:

[Sevastyanov] Well, the station is flying in an unmanned mode. It's laid on to add special specialized modules, including those for astronomic, biological, and technological experiments. These can be separated from the station and put into mothballs right in orbit for a period of time. When necessary they can be reactivated. The *Mir* has a newer navigation system than its predecessor, the *Salyut*. It has taken over some of the functions of ground control too.

[Announcer] What makes the *Mir* an entirely new system, Vitaliy?

[Sevastyanov] Well, the *Mir*, along with its modules, is a permanent manned orbiting station. It has incorporated systems tried out throughout the years of the *Salyut* program. At the same time the *Mir* has greater space-worthiness than the *Salyut*. It will heavily rely on its own computers and will be able to process scientific data by itself before relaying themto the earth. What's more, the *Mir* has altogether new systems for approach and docking. It has six docking points.

[Announcer] How large will its crew be?

[Sevastyanov] That will depend on their missions and the size of their transport ships. At the moment the station can easily accommodate a crew of six, but this figure can be higher. All it takes is an extra spacecraft to bring more cosmonauts to the station. The main thing is to privide enough work for everyone. The station's equipment was designed to permit quick refits and replacements. After a certain period of operation this or that set of equipment will be replaced with a new one. Practically every unit is replaceable. This is going to add assembly and construction to cosmonauts' normal duties as researchers and experimenters.

Actually, some crews will be responsible for such new operations only. Their job will consist of preparing the station for various scientific missions.

[Announcer] Aren't space missions really becoming the order of the day? Suppose a biologist is needed up there in space for a month or so? Says Vitaliy Sevastyanov:

[Sevastyanov] Well, we haven't as yet come to the point when it will be possible to book on a space flight any person who has no special training but is otherwise healthy. We, of course, can give such a person a free space ride without assigning him or her any particular mission, but in this case there'd be no payoff. We cannot afford this yet. This, apart form being expensive, is pretty risky.

[Announcer] And now here is what Dr Khozin said in singling out the new aspects of the *Mir* program.

[Khozin] The human activity in space cannot be confined to short-term missions in near-earth space. According to the Communist Party's 27th Congress the solution of problems facing our economy and science will greatly depend on realizing our space program. Many of these tasks will require permanent human presence in space. Therefore we need this new station as well as new space ships.

[Announcer] What's the payoff, if any, from creating new space technology and equipment? An answer from Vitaliy Sevastyanov:

[Sevastyanov] Missions involving various applied research and lasting no less than 2 months began to pay off 10 years ago. For instance, when I was taking part in a mission aboard the *Salyut-4* we carried out 28 contracts signed with various departments and agencies. This mission involved an orbiting station, a spaceship, and two delivery rockets. After comparing its costs with that of performing the same job on earth a special commission concluded that the mission had paid off.

As for modern missions, they make it possible not to break even but to make a profit. As a result they are becoming part and parcel of the national economy. Space technology offers great opportunities for intensified production in various economic sectors. Many of these have received a commercial payoff from relying on space programs. This country will be able to greatly boost its economy by using space to develop new technology, to forecast weather and conduct remote sensing, and by making the results of these efforts easily available throughout the country. To this end, the Soviet Union is working on new space craft.

Generals Discuss Preparedness for Defense

Civil Defense Chief Altunin

PM260844 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 86 (Signed to Press 20 Feb 86) p 7

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] A world without war and without weapons — that is the ideal of the CPSU and the Soviet state, an ideal whose origins lie in the intrinsic nature of our socialist system.

With the Decree on Peace in the very first days of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Land of the Soviets graphically demonstrated to all mankind that socialism and peace are indivisible. However, the overthrown exploiter classes and international imperialism began a furious struggle against the new social system in an attempt to stifle socialism in its cradle. The victorious proletariat, in alliance with the poorest peasantry, was forced to defend the gains of October with weapon in hand. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and V.I. Lenin the worker-peasant Red Army and Navy were created within a short time.

The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces coincides with a historic event in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet people — the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The preparations for the congress and the interested discussion of the precongress documents create favorable conditions for accelerating our society's socioeconomic development and further enhancing the people's well-being. Soviet people are fully determined to implement the Leninist party's plans. But even now they are forced not to relax the attention paid to questions of the country's defense capability.

Our entire history cogently confirms one of the laws of the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism — the objective need for armed defense of the gains of socialism. It also graphically attests that socialism creates the preconditions for building a military organization qualitatively different from that of the exploiter society.

The superiority of the socialist state's military organization was displayed with particular force during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War.

At dawn on Sunday, 22 June 1941, the borders of our motherland were crossed by the 5-million-strong German fascist army, which was armed to the teeth by international imperialism and had experience of mounting combat operations. This was another attempt by the capitalist world to crush the socialist state.

My first battle outside Vitebsk is etched in my memory for my whole life. After a fierce bombing raid the enemy tanks appeared. We young soldiers and officers (I, a company commander, was only 19) had no experience of combating them. In those first moments you thought that it was impossible to hold out against this force, that it was invulnerable, that it would crush you and kill you. But then you said to yourself: "We must hold out!" My comrades-in- arms — Voronov, Seroshtan, Lysov — were certainly saying the same thing to themselves...

Though they had not been under fire before, the soldiers held out. No one wavered. With bundles of grenades and bottles filled with gasoline they went to meet this force. And they triumphed. It was not only the tanks that they incinerated, but their own fear too. And that is maybe the most important thing in war — mastering yourself.

"We are not slaves..." were the lines that we had once read haltingly from the school primer; and, as adults, we proved this to those who wanted to see slaves before them through the narrow slit of a tank observation window. The resistance to the Hitlerites mounted. It was based on the courage and skill of Soviet servicemen and on the art of commanders at all levels.

During the Great Patriotic War the heroic servicemen routed the fascist hordes outside Moscow, Stalingrad, and Leningrad and in the Caucasus and struck crushing blows against the enemy in the Kursk Bulge, in the right-bank Ukraine and Belorussia, and during the Yassy-Kishinev, Wisla-Oder, and Berlin operations.

The Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders, defended the motherland's freedom and independence, and brought liberation to Europe's peoples.

Soviet people pay tribute to the contribution made to the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and by all the peoples that actively struggled against the invaders and their accomplices. However, while assessing the allies' actions at their true worth, it is impossible to forget the historical truth, which is that the main contribution to the rout of the aggressors was made by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces.

What were the sources of the invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces? The answer to this question is instructive today in every respect.

The sources of our victory lay in the nature of socialism and the Soviet way of life and in the nationwide character of the Great Patriotic War. The victory was a triumph for the new social and state system born of Great October.

Soviet people rightly link the victory in the struggle against the German fascist invaders and Japanese militarism with the Communist Party's leading role. During the war the Communist Party was truly a fighting party.

...I recall New Year's eve, 1942. An open party meeting was held in our company before the landing of a force in Feodosiya. The atmosphere of the meeting was tense and businesslike. Everyone understood the seriousness of the task. Almost all the Communists spoke. They vowed to honorably fulfill their duty. Party organizer Vekov ordered that the debate be ended. Then Sergeant Bochkov stood up, seconded by Sergeant Malyshko: "Why can't we nonparty people say: Since Com-

munists have the privilege of marching in front, admit us to the party too."

The last war demonstrated to the whole world the strength of the socialist ideology and morality and the friendship of the USSR's peoples, the unshakable strength of their fraternal alliance, and the advantages of the Soviet planned economy.

The rout of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had a most profound impact on the entire course of world development. The world socialist system emerged and is developing successfully, the influence of the communist and workers parties increased; and the process of the disintegration of imperialism's colonial system accelerated, culminating in its collapse. But these results of World War II do not suit aggressive imperialist forces. These forces are continuing their attempts to revise them, including by preparing for and unleashing another world war, which today may place human civilization on the brink of nuclear disaster.

Fully aware of the responsibility that has fallen to its lot, the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to consolidate peace. The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, again emphasizes that the course of peace and disarmament has been and will continue to be the linchpin of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The statement puts forward historic proposals for destroying nuclear and chemical weapons by the start of the 3d millennium and reducing conventional weapons. However, Washington's reaction to the USSR's new peace proposals cannot but arouse wariness. Thus promises to "seriously study the Soviet initiatives" are followed by statements of a different kind. For instance, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger asserts that the Pentagon has no intention of abandoning either the holding of nuclear weapons tests or the "star wars" plans.

Reactionary imperialist circles in the West, especially the United States, are continuing to step up military preparations. Under these conditions the Soviet people are forced to display great political vigilance and not to relax their efforts to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The establishment of strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement by socialism. The preservation of this balance is a real guarantee of ensuring peace and international security.

Thanks to the party's tireless concern and the Soviet people's selfless labor the USSR Armed Forces have a high combat potential that now represents a firm fusion of personnel's military skill, ideological steadfastness, organization and discipline, and loyalty to their patriotic and international duty, and a high level of technical equipment.

In the harsh north and the sultry south, on the western borders and the Far Eastern borders — everywhere in the limitless expanses of the motherland and on the seas and oceans the armed defenders of the Soviet land vigilantly perform their duty. They are prepared (and some people in the West should not forget this) to defend our motherland's borders and socialism's gains as skillfully, courageously, and steadfastly as their fathers and grandfathers did.

Currently,the economy is increasingly becoming the target of armed action, throughout the depth of the country's territory. This objectively puts forward the task of carrying out in good time measures aimed at increasing the economy's survivability and transforming military economic potential into a real military force. An important role in resolving this task is played by civil defense, which is called upon to ensure the protection of the population from modern means of destruction, an increase in the stability of the functioning of national economic sectors and facilities during wartime, and the carrying out of rescue and urgent emergency repair work in centers of contamination.

Civil defense training is not merely the assimilation of one branch of knowledge but the mastery of very specific duties and methods that you need to be ready to carry out at a moment's notice. Realizing that the need for constant readiness to carry out civil defense measures is a demand of the time stemming from imperialism's aggressive essence, Soviet people participate actively in their implementation.

The Soviet Armed Forces have traveled a long and glorious path. Their high combat might and constant combat readiness have been and remain a firm guarantee of the security of the sacred borders of our socialist homeland and of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. Rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and in a single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, they will continue invincibly to guard peace and socialism.

Central Group Commander

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[Article by Colonel General V.F. Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces: "Allegiance to International Duty"]

[Excerpts] **The working people of our country, the members of the USSR Armed Forces, and together with them the members of the Central Group of Soviet Forces, are celebrating the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy in an atmosphere of great political and working spirit. The 27th CPSU Congress will begin in Moscow on Tuesday, the congress that will become the watershed for the further stage in our country's development.**

The Soviet people must implement the plans of our Leninist party in a complex military, political and international situation, in which imperialist aggression threatens the world of socialism. Under these conditions, a comprehensive strengthening of the defense capability of the Soviet State acquires the character of one of the most important sociopolitical factors of the country's accelerated development. The sacred duty of a socialist country's armed defenders — to be ready at any moment to successfully repel imperialist aggression, to smash the adversary at any price should he unleash and wage war — is, at the same time, an international task. Therefore, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, side by side with the

Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], we are duty bound to ensure the security of the socialist community.

Soviet soldiers who are at the forward outpost of the socialist community, on the territory of the fraternal CSSR, are mastering the military arts, are incessantly demonstrating initiative and a creative approach in combat activity side by side with the soldiers of the CSLA, and are trying to fulfill as much as possible the noble and responsible mission entrusted to them by the fatherland.

Our soldiers are well aware of how complex and dangerous the current international situation is. It is being systematically aggravated by the U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO allies. Despite the many peace proposals put forward by the USSR and the other socialist countries, they proceed with their unbridled feverish arms buildup and are attempting to achieve a decisive position in the world, particularly in the military sphere. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union is forced to reinforce its defense capability and to undertake measures to ensure the security of its own country as well as of its allies.

"In the future, too, we will spare no efforts so that the USSR Armed Forces have everything they need to reliably defend our fatherland and its allies and so that they are not taken by surprise or caught unprepared" — these words by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, constitute our combat program. Members of the Central Group of Forces, boundlessly devoted to the defense of their fatherland, the party, and the people, regard as their main task to continue in all possible ways to enhance their political vigilance and combat capability, and to reliably safeguard the peaceful work of the people, who are building socialism, and the great successes of socialism. Thanks to the active and purposeful work of commanders and political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations among the troops of the Soviet Group of Forces, socialist competition is increasing daily under the slogan: **We will fulfill the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the successes of socialism.**

Our members approach today's holiday as well as the 27th CPSU Congress with magnificent results in combat training. This reflects the fruits of the extensive efforts aimed at further strengthening the combat cooperation with the CSLA. The regular exchanges of combat experience among members of the fraternal armies, the joint tactical exercises and training, and the numerous contacts between our members during various actions of the ideological, cultural, and sporting nature, contribute considerably to the enhancement of combat skills and the coordination of the formations' actions. We can say with certainty that precisely thanks to that, our class brotherhood and our comradeship-in-arms have been strengthening from day to day and achieving a higher standard; that our combative army bond — the bond of patriots-internationalists — has been becoming tighter and firmer; that together with the troops of the other Warsaw Pact member-countries they are always prepared to defend the successes of socialism. For us, Soviet soldiers, the soil of the Czechs and Slovaks is as sacred as our own soil. **Should it be necessary, in difficult times we will defend Czechoslovakia with the same courage and fearlessness as our own socialist fatherland.** Our enemies should not forget that.

The Soviet Army and Navy are celebrating the 68th anniversary of their founding in a condition even mightier and more invincible than before. The USSR Armed Forces, including in their united combat ranks the members of the Central Group of Soviet forces, are demonstrating their supreme political vigilance, and will continue to vigilantly safeguard the successes of socialism, peace, and the security of nations; they will fulfill their tasks.